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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1884.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE from the President to both branches of Congress reminds them that the excavations at Hell Gate, as well as the improvements on the lower Mississippi, call for appropriations too urgently to wait for the ordinary course of legislation. We unite the two undertakings because we wish to insist that the latter object is at least as deserving of national assistance as is the former. New York papers are apt to be very critical of appropriations for the Mississippi, and to suggest that this is not a proper object for national expenditure. They have no such criticism for the works which have been carried on at national expense to give their own harbor a better outlet into Long Island Sound, although in this case the operations lie within the limits of a single State, and therefore are not liable to the obstructions which the Constitution interposes to a co-operation of the States in such works of improvement. Yet no one begrudges the outlay for executing the plans of General NEWTON in the East River; while every proposal to give the States of the interior a better access to the high waters of the world, and to reduce their danger from inundations, is met by a volley of hostile criticism. Equally obtuse is it to insist that the nation shall make no outlays or sacrifices for the promotion of manufactures, but shall spend millions in constructing harbors, building breakwaters, and maintaining a light-house system, for the benefit equally of our own commercial class and that of the world at large. The cry of "Hands off all around!" sometimes raised by our Free Traders, would reduce the national expenditure in many directions.

THE National Board of Trade, recently in session at Washington, has laid much stress on two points in which our national legislation is markedly defective. The first is the want of a good national bankrupt law, such as the Constitution authorizes Congress to pass, and such as Judge LOWELL of Massachusetts drew up several years ago from his own experience of bankruptcy procedure, and from a comparison of the methods of procedure adopted in our own States and abroad. The second is the omission to place representatives of the country's material interests in the cabinet of counsellors to whom the President looks for direction and advice in conducting the national Government. The Board suggested only a Minister of Commerce; but this addition would fall short of the nation's requirements and of the wise example set us by European countries. We need at least two new members of the Cabinet,—a Minister of Agriculture and Mining instead of the present Commissioner of Agriculture, and a Minister of Industry and Commerce. These two would serve the purpose for the present; but in the course of time they might be divided with advantage into four, and a Minister of Forests added.

It is altogether a mistake to assume that there is anything sacred or obligatory in the number seven as connected with the Cabinet. When it was first formed, it consisted of but three members, and the other four have been added as necessity arose. Its further growth must be in the direction we have indicated, if it is to be kept in correspondence with the national necessities.

THE resignation of Mr. JOHN C. NEW as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was not a matter of surprise to those who are acquainted with his relations, or rather his want of relations, with Mr. Secretary FOLGER. Mr. NEW is not a man whose elevation to the Secretaryship in Mr. FOLGER's place, as his friends at times hoped, would have given much satisfaction to the reforming element in the Republican party. But as a practical banker of long experience, and as a man well acquainted with the work of the Treasury Department, he did contribute a good deal to the measure of success which the Treasury has enjoyed since Mr. WINDOM left it. It is not, therefore, to be regarded as of good omen for the Department that Mr. NEW is to be replaced by a man who is more to Mr. FOLGER's liking.

THE friends of the Mexican treaty do not seem to be aware of the

severity of the defeat which they have sustained. They are using all their resources to press it afresh on the attention of the Senate. For this purpose memorials have been prepared in New York City and in New England, asking for its ratification. They also show somewhat more of a disposition to answer the objections urged, not against this treaty only, but against all treaties of reciprocity whatsoever. *The Advertiser*, as usual, rushes into ancient history to prove what nobody disputed, viz., the abstract Constitutional right of the Senate and the President to make treaties which modify the fiscal legislation of the country. It is not the abstract right but the public expediency of the use of this power which we deny, when we call upon the friends of the protective policy to resist reciprocity treaties as such, and irrespectively of the advantages they seem likely to secure to us. Mr. Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN tries to break the force of this objection by saying that the sanction of both the Mexican and the American Congresses would be needed before the articles specified in the treaty as to be placed on the free list could be admitted free of duty. We are surprised that a Secretary of State should make such a statement as this; for nothing is clearer than that from the day that the Senate gives any treaty a two-thirds majority it goes into effect as a part of "the supreme law of the land."

The same general objection lies to the treaty with the Kingdom of Hawaii, to which the House of Representatives never gave its approval, and yet under which the sugar produced in the Sandwich Islands comes in free of duty. Seven members of the Senate's Committee on Commerce have reported in favor of the continuance of this treaty, while two have submitted a minority report recommending that notice of its termination be given. The only redeeming feature of this treaty is that it is not dictated by trade motives, but by political policy. There is no special reason for our extending favors to the sugar-producers of the Sandwich Islands; there is good reason for desiring that the vacuum produced in those islands by the decay of the native population shall be filled up with American citizens rather than English subjects. This desirable result the treaty is effecting for us; and were it not for the badness of the precedent it sets, and its effect in modifying our relations with other sugar-producing countries, we should agree with the majority of the Committee in desiring its continuance.

THE controversy between the Free Trade wing of the Democratic party and the minority who agree with Mr. RANDALL has continued so long that Congressmen have had time to hear from their constituents on the subject. According to the well-informed correspondent of *The Advertiser*, the effect of this has been to strengthen the Protectionist element in the party: "They are constantly receiving assurances that their position is endorsed by their constituents. From Georgia yesterday a memorial arrived, signed by leaders of the party there. They protest that the growing industries of the South forbid any jar to our protective system. RANDOLPH TUCKER says that the growing feeling in Virginia for a high tariff astonishes him, and makes him doubtful whether agitation is advisable this winter. From New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana the Democratic representatives are pleading that the committal of the party to tariff reduction will insure those States to the Republicans this fall. Senator VOORHEES has informed his friends that if Mr. MORRISON and Mr. CARLISLE are allowed to control the action of the House Indiana is sure to replace him by a Republican, notwithstanding his own high-tariff views. One straw which has attracted attention is the large majority given Mr. ROCKWELL in the recent election in Massachusetts. This is regarded as proof that New England has little sympathy with the Free Trade platform of the Democrats."

Mr. MORRISON, however, proceeds with the preparation of the bill which he means to lay before the Committee of Ways and Means, and to ask to have reported to the House. His method is a uniform reduction of all duties by twenty per cent. This is an absurd proposal, as it assumes that Protection is evenly distributed by the present tariff, which is far from being the case. On some articles, as we said last year, the

duties are still excessive, especially sugar. On others, such as wool, tin plates, cotton ties, nickel, quinine, and a few others, the duty is far below the requirements of the industry and a farther reduction would be most disastrous. But Mr. MORRISON seems to think he may assume that Republican legislation on this subject so nearly approaches the ideal of a Protectionist tariff that a twenty per cent. reduction all around will work equitably.

THE Senate has voted, on the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, to instruct its Committee on Elections to inquire into the recent political murders in Virginia and in Mississippi. Our readers know how earnestly we have opposed the revival of political discussion on lines of sectional division. But we are forced to say that the Democratic Governments of those two States have themselves to blame for this resolution. Had they taken the steps which decency and duty demanded in the investigation and punishment of these outrages, no opening would have been left for action on the part of the national Senate. And, whatever may be thought of the spirit in which Mr. SHERMAN offered his resolution and Mr. MAHONE supported it, it is the undoubted right and perhaps the duty of the Senate to have the facts in these cases fully ascertained and placed before the country in the most authentic shape. Such reports as this committee will make are a part of the material on which the country at large will rest its judgment in so modifying the national Constitution as to secure to every citizen that protection which everywhere else is secured by national government.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a joint resolution asking Mr. MAHONE to resign his place in the national Senate. They do so, not on the ground that he misrepresents the political opinions and wishes of the people of that State, but because he has grossly libelled the State in his public manifestos with reference to the Danville massacre. There would have been much more force in this demand, if the Legislature had taken steps to secure a full investigation, and had shown exactly what was done by both parties to that unhappy transaction. But as matters now stand Mr. MAHONE has a better position before the public opinion of the world than have his critics in the Legislature. He certainly exaggerated as to the extent and atrocity of a great political outrage. They have made themselves the accomplices of that outrage by their inaction, as have the courts and the grand juries of the State.

THE law for the constitution of a Territorial Government in Alaska has passed the Senate, which—and not the House, as we said last week,—has had it under discussion. It creates an Executive and judiciary for Alaska, but not a Legislature. It enacts prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as is done for our Indian reservations. And it extends the laws of Oregon over the Territory for the present. This seems to be as wise an arrangement as the circumstances permit, and if it pass the House promptly it will remove from us a grave national reproach.

The Senate's Committee on Territories have reported with some modifications Mr. EDMUNDS's bill for the repression of polygamy in Utah. It is not such a sweeping measure as the unfriends of Mormonism in the Western States desire, being directed rather to making the previous law more effective than to any radical change in the methods of dealing with the subject. But sooner or later the Territorial Government will have to be abolished, and even that of the municipalities taken under the national control.

Governor MURRAY of Utah, who has been exceedingly active in pressing strong measures against the Saints, has been brought under a cloud by Mr. SPRINGER's committee. With the help of a Kentucky member, they have fished out of the archives of the Department of Justice a bundle of papers which seem to show that Mr. MURRAY, when United States marshal in Kentucky, used his position for his personal aggrandizement rather than the promotion of the public service. Something of this was reported at the time as the reason for his resignation; but the disclosure must be very painful to the great multitude of friends he has in both parties in his native State. The evidence seems to be strong, but Mr. MURRAY telegraphs to Mr. SPRINGER a sweeping denial of the charges.

MR. SHERMAN has united with the Democratic minority of the Senate's Committee on Banking to report favorably the bill for the relief of the national banks which was proposed by Senator MCPHERSON of New Jersey. It proposes, as we suggested some time ago, to permit the banks

to issue notes to the full amount of the bonds they have deposited with the Treasury, instead of restricting them to issues amounting to ninety per cent. of the par value of those bonds. It is said that there is every likelihood that this bill will pass the Senate, although many Republicans resent Mr. SHERMAN's course in supporting a proposal which comes from a Democratic Senator, rather than the proposal which a Republican made and which was referred to the same committee. This alternative measure corresponds more closely to the recommendations made by Mr. KNOX in his annual report. It is based, not on the par value, but on the market price, of the bonds deposited as security for currency, while it retains the ten per cent. margin as a protection for holders of notes.

The adoption of any sensible legislation with regard to the national banks in the Senate becomes the more interesting, as it is now evident that Mr. BUCKNER is not to have his own way in the House committee to which this subject belongs. By a majority of eight to four, Mr. BUCKNER being in the minority, the committee have voted that the country should continue to enjoy the benefits of the national banking system, so far as this can be done without a needless continuance of the national debt. This resolution seems to strike the happy medium between the two parties who incline to take extreme ground, and to correspond exactly to national feeling on the subject. The American people do not desire to sacrifice a system which has given the country the safest currency ever issued by banking corporations. But neither do they intend to continue in debt an hour longer than is necessary, even to save this admirable banking system.

THE debate on the bill for the relief of General FITZ-JOHN PORTER has occupied quite as much of the time and attention of the House as is consistent with the right discharge of more important duties. The friends of the bill seem to have anticipated an easy victory for it as soon as reported. But they find it elicits a degree of feeling in opposition which they did not anticipate. Some of them admit that it has been opposed with much greater ability and force of argument than have been used in its advocacy. The speeches of Mr. HOAR and Mr. CONGER of Michigan, and of Mr. THOMAS of Missouri, are conceded to have been far finer than those of General ROSECRANS, General SCOVELL, and the other friends of the measure. The most sensible speech from the Democratic side was made by Mr. JOHN S. WISE of Virginia, who suggested that it was now too late for General PORTER to receive any vindication which would stand as an equivalent for the sentence that deprived him of his rank in the army. He also thought it foolish for the representatives of States which had attempted secession to vote on this question at all. He would prefer to leave it to the suffrage of the States whose united efforts had maintained the Union. If the voting were confined to the representatives of the States which were standing by Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. STANTON when the sentence was pronounced and confirmed, nothing would be done to revoke it.

THE House committee are giving a hearing to the representatives of the railroads with reference to the propriety of reporting a bill for the creation of a national commission of railroad supervision. It is gratifying to find that even such advocates of these corporations as Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW are by no means opposed to the creation of such a commission, if it be done wisely and in a conservative spirit. Mr. DEPEW even suggests as a model the law adopted by the State of New York, although he and his friends resisted its passage at the time. It is evident that the railroads have come to see that it is no longer a possible choice between a commission and no commission, but only between a commission armed with extreme powers and inspired by a hostile spirit, and one which would limit its interference strictly by the requirements of the public interests. Such a commission would accomplish nearly as much for the owners of railroad property as for the general public. It would put a stop to those manipulations of accounts by which roads have been stolen and still are stolen from their proper owners. It might insist on a plan for uniform and trustworthy reports, by which the real value of railroad securities could be ascertained and speculative operations held in check. It might make pooling needless, by securing a fixed rate of charges which would give each road its fair share of the business, and prevent its entering into unfair competition with its rivals. By such measures the railroads would only gain, while severe losses might accrue to those who are profiting by dishonest management of the roads.

For the calendar year 1883, the excess of our exports of merchandise

was \$108,071,684. This was doing much better than in 1882 (the calendar year), when our excess of exports was but \$15,138,439. But the last two months of 1883 did not do so well as the corresponding two of 1882; our excess of exports in December just past was 21½ millions, and in November 23¼ millions, while in December and November of 1882 it was 33½ and 25¼ millions respectively. The principal falling off was in the outgo of breadstuffs, and at last there is a pretty general understanding what the matter is; *i. e.*, that we have held our surplus wheat at prices above the English market, and that Russia, India and Australia have quietly undersold us and left us to keep it.

As to this, a statement prepared in New York, and issued within a few days, makes the case very clear by the use of a few figures. The receipts of wheat, it says, at eight interior points from August 1st, 1883, to January 19th, 1884, were 53,594,048 bushels, against 53,890,378 bushels for the corresponding time in 1882-3. Receipts of wheat at sea-board points from August 27th, 1883, to January 19th, 1884, were 25,193,441 bushels, against receipts of 46,764,658 for the corresponding time in 1882-3. Exports of wheat from September 1st, 1883, to January 19th, 1884, were 18,933,030 bushels, against 39,399,655 bushels for the corresponding time in 1882-3. The visible supply of wheat, January 19th, was 34,890,871 bushels, against 21,770,312 at the corresponding date in 1883. These figures show that farmers marketed wheat in 1883 about as they did in 1882, but the wheat has been held by speculators for a higher price. Holding for a rise has prevented a movement to the sea-board and checked exports. The figures given show that the receipts at primary markets have decreased only 296,280 bushels, while receipts at the sea-board have decreased 20,566,217 bushels, or over forty-six per cent., and exports have decreased 20,466,625 bushels, or about fifty-seven per cent. Since September 1st, the United States have exported to Great Britain 11,903,124 bushels of wheat, against 21,580,017 bushels for the corresponding time in 1882-3. The United Kingdom imported during the first four months of the season 20,484,361 hundredweight of wheat, against imports of 23,520,971 during the corresponding four months in 1882. Of this amount, imports from the United States were 6,723,167 hundredweight, against 13,863,362 for the same time in 1882,—a decrease of 7,140,195 hundredweight, or over fifty per cent. It is obvious that other countries have been supplying the place of the grain which we were holding in our elevators for better prices.

A PROPOSAL to enact Prohibition for the State of New York led to a debate in the Legislature in which Mr. ROBERT ROOSEVELT had an opportunity to state his reasons for preferring high license to the more extreme but less effectual measure of Prohibition. In his view, which is shared by many others, Prohibition is sure to fail because it does not enlist anything like that general support which other laws receive from all good citizens. High license, on the other hand, is effective because it enlists those who pay a large price for the privilege of selling liquor, in putting a stop to that illegal traffic which is one of the worst nuisances of the business. It also puts those who are licensed on their guard, lest an infraction of the law may cause them a loss which they are sure to feel severely. It is expected that a law fixing five hundred dollars as the minimum for licenses will be passed at the present session, and the proposal receives a very general support among the more moderate advocates of Temperance. Those who regard all use of liquor as wrong, and all legal authorization of the traffic as a crime, will, of course, unite with the liquor interest in opposing it. But all signs seem to show a growth in the number and the influence of those who are awake to the serious evils which attend the traffic, but are not prepared for its suppression by law.

High license seems likely to obtain recognition as the Republican proposal for the solution of this problem. But in Iowa, where the Republicans are Prohibitionists, high license has been taken up by the Democrats, and a bill modelled on that adopted by the State of Nebraska is to be brought forward as the alternative to a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution.

In Ohio, the law for the taxation of the liquor traffic passed by the Republican Legislature is likely to be altered for the worse by its Democratic successor. But the relief to taxation on property which the new law has afforded has been too great to permit even the proposal of its repeal. The amendments which are offered profess to adjust the burden more fairly by taxing different establishments at different rates, but with the result of leaving more loop-holes for escape.

A DESPATCH to *The Times* of New York, describing the financial situation in Canada, ascribes the recent small increase of the debt of the Dominion to the Protectionist policy to which Canada has resorted to save her people from uniformity of occupation. It would be fortunate for the Free Traders, if other people's memories were short enough to allow their arguments the force they attribute to them. Under the Free Trade policy Canada accumulated more than two hundred million dollars of debt; under Protection she has increased this by about nine millions in five years, chiefly the result of the enormous subsidies she has contracted to pay the syndicate which is constructing her Pacific Railway. Last year, for the first time since the Dominion was formed, the annual accounts of the Government showed a surplus of revenue above expenditure. Much as this was needed for the discharge of the debt, the Free Traders of Canada denounced the Protectionist policy as having been the means of taking from the people more money than the Government needed for current expenses. Now they are equally displeased that in a year of special and world-wide depression the Dominion Government has collected less than the amount of its expenses.

The new proposal for reciprocity between Canada and the United States takes a more modest shape than any made heretofore. It merely asks that each country shall admit coal and iron from the other free of duty. Such an arrangement would be made for the benefit of a very small number of persons on either side of the frontier. It would take the coal market of New England from Eastern Pennsylvania, and would give it to the miners of Nova Scotia, who contemplate increasing their output with the help of Montreal capital to five hundred million tons a year. On the other hand, it would increase the trade in coal between Western Pennsylvania and Canada, to the growth of the business done by Buffalo, the city in which this proposal finds especial favor. We see no reason on any grounds for adopting reciprocity with Canada; but if reciprocity must come it should not be a peddling treaty for the benefit of a single commercial mart and a single class of producers. Nor, as Protectionists view the question, is the matter at all improved by the consideration that only the raw materials of manufacture are to be brought in free. *The Times* of New York, with which Mr. HENRY C. CAREY suddenly has become a favorite authority, says that this is entirely in accordance with his teachings. We would be greatly obliged, if our contemporary would refer us to the volume and page in which Mr. CAREY opposes Protection for the producers of raw materials.

IN Ireland, Lord SPENCER'S Government, abandoning the good precedent it set in defending the Nationalist meeting at Dromore, has issued proclamation after proclamation forbidding such meetings in other parts of Ulster. As these meetings are unquestionably legal, the Government by forbidding them simply confesses its complete inability to defend its citizens in the exercise of their rights, and sets a precedent for forbidding meetings in the other provinces which might create disturbance among their Nationalist and Roman Catholic majority. The most extreme and the most foolish of these proceedings was the order which debarred Mr. BIGGAR from addressing his own constituents at Cooteshill. The access which a member of Parliament enjoys to those who have elected him by public addresses, in exposition and defence of his own conduct as their representative, is an integral part of the Parliamentary system. When Mr. BIGGAR is singled out as the only member to whom it is refused, the world is apt to associate this treatment with the fact that he is one of the most rough-spoken of the Home Rule party, and to remember that neither Earl SPENCER nor Mr. GLADSTONE has escaped his acerbity. Mr. BIGGAR went to Cooteshill according to appointment, but was accompanied by a detachment of police during the time of his presence in the town; and the most childish precautions were taken to prevent his addressing anyone, except in private conversation. Those who know him will understand his keen enjoyment of the situation, in view of the opportunities it will furnish for annoying questions to Mr. TREVELYAN when Parliament resumes its sessions.

MOST of our contemporaries seem to have construed Colonel GORDON'S mission to the Soudan as involving a resumption of responsibility for that province of Egypt by the English Government. Nothing of the sort was implied in the terms of the arrangement made with Colonel GORDON. It was hoped that the personal influence over the tribes which he had acquired when formerly governor of the country would enable him to organize a native army sufficient for the overthrow of EL MAHDI; but it was not proposed to furnish him with more than a personal escort

of English or Egyptian troops, or with funds for the expenses of his expedition beyond a paltry hundred thousand pounds. If he succeeded, well and good; if he failed, that was to end the matter. As affairs now stand, there is great likelihood that Colonel GORDON will not live to reach Khartoum, if he have the hardihood to proceed thither. Those who are most closely acquainted with the details of his former administration think that he made more enemies than friends among the native tribes, and that some of the chiefs will take the first opportunity to avenge their grudges by making an end of him. His success in the object of his mission will be nothing short of miraculous, and that he has been asked to undertake it shows to what straits the GLADSTONE Government have been brought by their foolish policy of intervention. A NEMESIS seems to have accompanied them at every step since they fired the first shot on the fortifications at Alexandria, in compliance with the wishes of Mr. GEORGE JAMES GOSCHEN and his brother usurers.

[See "News Summary," page 271.]

RATES OF WAGES IN ENGLAND.

IF it be not true that the wages paid abroad, especially in those countries whose manufactures strongly seek the American market, are lower, both absolutely and relatively, than the wages paid in the United States, then we admit that one strong reason for maintaining a protective rate of duties on imports ceases to exist. For in other respects than the rate of wages American manufacturers of articles of use are not now at serious disadvantage when competing with those of Western Europe.

As to this, the report of General MERRITT, the Consul-General of the United States at London, just now printed in the volume of consular reports, is one of the most important recent contributions. The report, chiefly composed of tabular statements showing the rates of wages and the cost of articles of food and clothing, covers twenty-six pages, and includes the information furnished by the consuls and consular agents at Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Cardiff, Dundee, Dunfermline, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Leeds, Londonderry, Manchester, Newport, Sheffield and Tunstall, together with figures relating to Northumberland and the whole of the North of England, prepared by a labor association in Newcastle-on-Tyne. These reports, it will be seen, cover a wide range of industries,—producers of flax, tow, cotton, woollen, worsted, silk, velvet, and other goods; iron workers, dyers, iron-ship builders, and mechanics of many sorts.

As to the present general condition of the manufacturing industries of Great Britain, General MERRITT emphatically says that it is bad. "The existing depression in the iron, steel and coal industries presents a discouraging outlook for the future. In many localities, laborers are working at starvation wages as a matter of necessity, while employers are calculating losses rather than gains." There is, he says, "extreme poverty and distress among the laboring classes;" and this is "due to the low wages which they receive. The wages are in most cases such as the employer chooses to pay, the laborer as a rule being helpless from the fact of his inability to change his residence and to seek other employment."

The tables of wages which are presented by the consuls have been carefully made up and are no doubt trustworthy; they still are imperfect, however, in one important respect. They show by the rate per day or per week what one person would earn in a week or a month, if steadily employed; but they take no account of his lost time from the many causes that produce it. The average reduction in all the trades for lost time is not less than seven per cent.; in the Tyne district in 1873, General MERRITT says, it was reported that drunkenness alone took off an average of nine and a half per cent. Taking the tables as they are, however, all deserve close examination and general reprinting, but our space here will permit only the presentation of a few of the figures.

In Birmingham, the wages per hour are thus stated:

Carpenters, . . .	15 cents.	Bricklayers, . . .	16 cents.
Stone masons, . . .	17 cents.	Plasterers, . . .	16 cents.
Painters, . . .	14 cents.	Plumbers, . . .	17 cents.
Blacksmiths, . . .	20 cents.	Strikers, . . .	13 cents.

And as follows by the week:

Iron moulders, . . .	\$10.50	Drillers, . . .	\$ 7.00
Brass moulders, . . .	11.50	Dressers, . . .	7.75
Boiler-makers, . . .	10.50	Pattern makers, . . .	10.00
Riveters, . . .	9.60	Turners, . . .	10.50
Angle-iron smiths, . . .	12.25	Stokers, . . .	6.25

The following are the wages of railway employes in the consular district of Cardiff:

Station agents, per week, . . .	\$5.56 to \$10.65
Brakemen, per week and clothing, . . .	4.60 to 5.08
Engine drivers, per week and clothing, . . .	7.26 to 10.89
Firemen, per week and clothing, . . .	5.08

In the same district, the wages of laborers are as follows:

Agricultural laborers, per week, . . .	\$3.19 to 3.63
Dock and other laborers, per week, . . .	4.36 to 5.80

General MERRITT also gives a statement furnished him by the consular agent at Tunstall, showing the weekly expenses of a colliery carpenter who earned twenty-five shillings (\$6.25) per week. The man had a wife and three children, and his expenses were: Rent 3s., poor-rate and school-rate 4½d., club 8d., coal 2s., cheese (8d. per pound,) 1s. 4d., butter 1s. 4d., potatoes (½ peck,) 8d., bacon (8d. per pound,) 1s. 4d., butcher's meat 3s., clothes 2s., tea (¾ pound,) 1s. 6d., sugar (2 pounds,) 6d., flour (3 pounds,) 6d., candles 3d., milk (1 quart,) 3¼d., tobacco 6d., beer 6d. The total for the week foots up £1 5s. 0½d., which is apparently a deficit of one-half penny.

As to the cost of food and clothing, elaborate tables are furnished, especially by the consul at Bradford. Flour is 3 to 3¼ cents per pound, or equal to \$5.88 and \$6.37 per barrel; tea, 36 to 73 cents per pound; coffee, 24 to 32 cents; sugar, 5 to 8 cents; butter, 24 to 34 cents; lard, 12 to 14; cheese, 14 to 20; bacon, 10 to 18; beef, 12 to 18; mutton, 14 to 22; pork, 18; codfish, 9; potatoes, 1 to 1¼, or 60 to 75 cents a bushel. These prices do not vary materially from those current in the United States; for clothing the prices are probably somewhat lower, though apparently not much.

In no instance do we observe rates of wages so high as those of the United States, except for some of the workmen on iron ships, including the riveters and fitters. These have a close "Union" and they have been busy, so that they have had good pay, though the other mechanical wages on the same ships—those of ship-wrights, joiners, painters, riggers, etc.—are all low and much below American rates. In 1878, Mr. EVARTS, then Secretary of State, estimated the wages of American workmen to be one hundred per cent. higher than those of England, and General MERRITT now thinks that the difference remains large, though perhaps not so much as one hundred per cent.

THE PERMANENCE OF POVERTY.

THE discussion provoked by Mr. HENRY GEORGE's proposal for the abolition of private property in land has reached in England the stage in which first principles have come up for discussion. Aside, that is, from the merits and defects of his special proposals for the reform of social evils, he has forced men to look seriously at the great differences between the conditions of the needy and of the affluent, and to ask whether these differences are normal or abnormal, and what is the responsibility of the rich for the privations of the poor.

In this discussion *The Spectator* has done well to insist on a discrimination between *poverty* and *misery*, and to point out the latter as the true grievance, and the only evil to whose removal the State should address its remedial measures. It is of poverty only, the straightened circumstances which do not involve actual want of necessities, that we shall speak of at present. It may be that when the present "period of transition" is over, and mankind have "adjusted themselves to their environment," that the prophecies of Mr. HERBERT SPENCER and his school will be accomplished in the general and equable diffusion of wealth among all classes. But States do not legislate for the incoming of the golden age. They adopt the measures of redress or relief which are best needed to meet present necessity. Laws never are a short cut to the millenium. It is a palpable fault of Mr. GEORGE's plans that they promise too much by way of result, as well as ask measures too sweeping as the means to the result. To abolish poverty, something more is needed than the readjustment of the relations of the people to the land. A change in the relations of will to knowledge in the people themselves is needed,—a development of character, rather than a new departure in society outside the man. That the poor are not poor simply for want of opportunity, is shown by innumerable instances of poor men who have acquired wealth without enjoying better opportunities than did their neighbors. They rose in this matter because they "had it in them" to rise. And their fellows staid where they were just because "it was not in them." The poor are such

because they have not acquired the special faculties which are exercised in the acquisition and the retention of property. They may be industrious and free from extravagance; but these virtues are not now the keys to wealth, whatever the "goody" books may say. It may have been true in a very simple state of society that "the hand of the diligent maketh rich;" our more complex society demands for that purpose gifts and faculties more specialized than mere diligence. A great fortune ordinarily is the index of the possession of these gifts by its accumulator to an extent above the average. Poverty is no more than proof that the poor man has the same gifts to a degree below the average. Were the wealth of the world to be redistributed equally among the population of the globe, in ten years or less something like the present inequalities would reappear, and money would be found to have gathered again into the hands which now possess it.

To say this involves no more depreciation of the poor than is involved in describing a man as having no ear for music. The qualities whose possession is the basis of wealth are not moral qualities. A man is not the worse, if judged by any true standard, for either possessing or not possessing them. It is true that the world judges differently. Mr. TENNYSON puts its judgment into the mouth of his Northern farmer of the new style:

"Taake ma woord for it, SAMMY, the poor in a loomp is bad."

But "the poor as a whole" are neither better nor worse than their neighbors. Multitudes of the best people the world has known have lived in hopeless poverty all their days, and have felt the pinch of every shilling they spent for their neighbors. No generosity is finer than the poor show to each other; and it was a wise point in the reform of charitable methods introduced by Dr. CHALMERS, that he tried to evoke and direct this generosity, rather than to replace it by the gifts of the rich. The household life of the poor is often nobly pure and warm in its affections, and in public spirit they have not been behind the rich in sacrifices for their country or their neighborhood. To be poor to the extent of narrow and pinching economies implies no want of the social virtues, whatever the world may think.

It is the popular philosophy of ethics which misleads public opinion in this matter, and makes men regard what we call poverty, even as distinguished from misery, as a lower condition than wealth. In morals we all are more or less hedonists. "We make pleasure the chief end of human action. Even the popular teachers of Christianity represent the pleasures of heaven and the pains of hell as motives which should determine our conduct in this earthly state. The anti-Christian teachers agree with them in principle here. They appeal to the anguish and pain of the visible universe as final evidence against the existence of an all-powerful and all-loving CREATOR; and they assume that the freedom of His creatures from suffering must be the chief end such a CREATOR would seek in his government of the world He had made. But a higher philosophy says that not pleasure but character must be the divine end, and that pain must have its mission in the development of character. In this view the existence of poverty, while not necessarily a permanent order of things, may have its use precisely in its unpleasantness. It may be better for the great majority of mankind that they have not the material means in any abundance, but have to toil for the present and to trust for the future. It may be, like death and sorrow, and great public calamities, a means to keep the world from sinking into atheism. It may also be a means to keep the instinct of mutual helpfulness awake in human hearts, and to save multitudes from the temptations which attend wealth, and which they are less able to resist than those which attend poverty. Looked at with reference to the development of character, poverty is seen to be by no means a bad arrangement for the majority of mankind.

It certainly is notable that the best and greatest man in the world's history, and the one whose life revealed the most of God's character and purpose to his fellow-men, was born, lived and died in poverty, and made no effort to rise out of that condition. Those who profess to be His disciples cannot reconcile with His teachings or His example the notion that poverty is the chief of social evils.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE *Publishers' Circular* (London,) gives an analytical table of the books published in England during the last twelve months, from which it appears that the new issues of the year exceeded those of 1882 by 754 volumes. Theology, under which are included sermons and Biblical

works, numbered 704, or nearly one-sixth of the total of 4,732 books; juvenile literature, including tales, stands next with 741, also about one-sixth; educational books, including classical texts and philological works, stand next, with 556, nearly one-eighth. History and biography account for 414; books on the arts and sciences, and illustrated works, stand next, with 354, one-thirteenth; and novels, tales, and other forms of fiction, claim 349. Year-books and annual volumes of serials number 315; *belles lettres*, essays and monographs number 256; records of voyages, travels, and geographical research, are represented by 210, one in every twenty-one; and then follow in order miscellaneous issues, including pamphlets other than sermons, 199; books on political and social economy, trade and commerce, 187; medical books and surgical treatises, 163; and works on law, jurisprudence, etc., 130. As compared with 1882, the largest actual increase is in *belles lettres*, essays, etc., which rose from 92 to 256; next stands educational literature, 556, against 435; next there is a rise of 108 in theological books and sermons; then there is a growth of 90 in books on the arts and sciences, and illustrated works; of 87 in law and jurisprudence; and history and biography from 361 to 414. The increase in the issues of novels and general fiction is limited to 43 volumes. The only branch of literature which shows a falling off is poetry and the drama, which stood at 158 in 1882 and fell to 145 in 1883. The general total of new editions shows an increase of 267, the figures being 1,146 in 1882 and 1,413 in 1883. Of this increase nearly one-half, 105, comes under the head of novels.

A REVIEW in *Macmillan's Magazine* of Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of Lord Lyndhurst," referring to the fact that the work is avowedly written to combat and correct the statements made by Lord Campbell in his biography of Lyndhurst, says: "The value of Lord Campbell's accounts of his contemporaries has long ago been estimated, and the world has with equal accuracy taken the measure of the man. Few people now need convincing that as a biographer he was not to be trusted to do the smallest justice to anybody he disliked; that he disliked everybody who had at any time stood, or been suspected by him of standing, in the way of his advancement, and that as he was at once indefatigable, pushing, and intensely suspicious, the distributor of professional patronage was pretty sure to fall under one of these categories or the other."

THE legal investigation as to the sanity and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM MEREDITH, of this city, has excited a very considerable interest from the prominence of the parties on both sides of the case, and the fact that Mr. MEREDITH bears an honored name of which the people of Philadelphia are justly proud. As Judge FELL said in his admirable charge to the jury, there can be no question that Mr. MEREDITH's mind is not sound, and yet just as little that the unsoundness so far as it has developed has not rendered him dangerous, either to himself or others, or apparently incapable of managing his estate. The reason for any such steps as had been taken is found in the fact that such derangement as his seems to run a specific course, and to render its victim violent and dangerous through the growth of the delusions which attend it. The recent murder of his wife by Colonel RATHBURN in Germany gives emphasis to the warnings which experts in alienation pronounced in the present case. There can be little doubt that Mr. RATHBURN's derangement may be traced back to the shock he received while sitting beside President LINCOLN in the theatre on the night of his assassination. Yet for years afterwards the symptoms of derangement indicated no likelihood that he would become violent or dangerous. It was only a short time before the recent tragedy that symptoms of violence showed themselves. The same, we believe, was true of MARY LAMB, who killed her mother in the first outbreak of violence, after showing symptoms of melancholy but harmless derangement previously. It is, therefore, as all who know Mr. MEREDITH's family are aware, in the spirit of the purest kindness to him that they had taken steps of restraint, though the verdict of the jury pronounces this course unnecessary.

A DESCRIPTION in *Macmillan's Magazine* for January of the system pursued by the English indigo-planters in Bengal, presents a picture which could have found no more than its match in the old slave-system of this country. The writer makes his statements very guardedly and sometimes obscurely, as though fearful of offending the susceptibilities of British trade, and he represents the present situation to be one considerably improved from that formerly existing. Yet it appears that the labor of the native *ryots* on the indigo farms is substantially compulsory; that they are obliged to cultivate indigo, which produces but one crop a year, when they wish to raise other crops that produce twice or thrice a year; that they are cheated in every way and can get no redress at law; that they are punished continually by whipping, and occasionally with other severities, in the course of which some "come to grief." Taking all these and other facts into account, and adding the horrors of famine which occur periodically (1867, 1875), and we have a picture which exceeds in darkness anything known at any time in the history of this country.

THE special report on the manufacture of glass in the United States, prepared for the Census by Mr. JOSEPH D. WEEKS, of Pittsburgh, has been issued as a separate document, a small edition only being printed, however. Mr. WEEKS has made a most elaborate presentation of the facts, and not only gives figures and details relating to this country, but describes ancient processes of glass-making and the present condition of

the industry in Europe. Its development in the United States between 1870 and 1880 is exhibited by the following table:

	1880.	1870.
Number of establishments,	211	154
Employees,	24,177	15,367
Capital,	\$19,844,699	\$13,826,142
Wages paid,	\$9,144,100	\$7,589,110
Materials used,	\$8,028,621	\$5,904,365
Value of product,	\$21,154,571	\$18,490,507

Of the establishments reported, however, 34 were idle in whole or in part during the census year, while 22 new ones were in process of erection, but not completed. In 169 glass was made during the year, and these were classified as follows: Plate glass, 5; window glass, 49; glass-ware, 73; green glass, 42. Of the employees reported, 17,778 were males above sixteen years, 741 females above fifteen, 5,566 males under sixteen, and 92 females under fifteen. Of the total production of the country, Pennsylvania has 41.22 per cent.; New Jersey, 13.28; New York, 11.44; Ohio, 7.32; and the remainder is divided amongst twelve other States. Of the whole number of establishments in the country (211), 78 are in Pennsylvania, 32 in New York, 27 in New Jersey, and 20 in Ohio.

THE "FLORIDA" AND THE "ALABAMA."*

ON the day when Mr. Mallory took office under the Confederate Government, he found himself in charge of a navy department without ships and, what was worse, without the means of building them. Timber, indeed, was plenty. No better pine was wanted than grew upon the barrens of Georgia and the Carolinas. Florida was covered with forests of live oak. But there did not then exist within the Confederate States a yard where a naval vessel could be built, a mill where a plate of iron three inches thick could be rolled, a foundry where a heavy gun could be cast or wrought, and but one shop where men could build a marine engine of the first class. One navy-yard, it is true, existed at Pensacola; but the place was isolated, and the yard intended solely for shelter and repair. Another was at Norfolk. But Virginia had not at that time become one of the Confederate States. When she did join them, the yard was of little worth. The guns in the park had been spiked; the machinery in the shops had been broken; the graving dock had been impaired; long lines of storehouses had been committed to the flames; the *Pennsylvania* and the *Delaware*, the *Columbus* and the *Raritan*, the *Plymouth* and the *Germantown*, had been scuttled and burned. At Richmond were the Tredegar Iron Works, where heavy guns could be made. But iron was scarcer than gold, and before the war closed cost thirteen hundred dollars a ton.

Thus deprived of the means of building ships at home, the Confederate Government determined to procure them abroad. Not a moment was lost. In six weeks after the capture of Sumter, the "naval representative of the Confederate States in Europe during the Civil War" was on the sea. Mr. James Bulloch had been a lieutenant in the United States navy, had served on the Coast Survey, had resigned, and when the war opened commanded a steamship plying between New Orleans and New York. He at once delivered the ship to her owners and offered his services to the South. They were accepted. He was sent to England, and bidden to spare no pains to get suitable cruisers afloat at once. So well did he obey his instructions that before he had been a month on English soil the keel of the first Confederate cruiser built in foreign lands was on the stocks. This was in June, 1861. On the 22d of March following, she sailed down the Mersey and went out to sea as the *Oreto*.

"Registered as an English ship, in the name of an Englishman, commanded by an Englishman with a regular official number, and her tonnage marked upon the combings of her main-hatch under the direction of the Board of Trade, she seems to be perfectly secure against capture, or even interference, until an attempt is made to arm her or to change the flag." For this purpose the port of Nassau was selected, and for that the *Oreto* sailed. She was unarmed; not a pound of powder was in her magazine; not a weapon, it is stated, not even an appliance for mounting a gun, not a single article contraband of war, was in her hold. Yet no man who looked upon her hammock nettings and her ports could doubt that she was soon to become a ship-of-war. The United States consul at Nassau demanded her detention. Again and again English naval officers went on board. But not till some of the crew deserted the *Oreto*, clambered up the sides of the British war-ship *Greyhound*, and told the commanding officer they had deserted because they could not find out their destination and because their captain was trying to ship a new crew, was any action taken. Then the English commander seized her, and in two days let her go. Then the Governor seized her, and was ordered by the Court to let her go. He did so, and the *Oreto*, now called the *Florida*, took on guns, ammunition and provisions at the little desert island of Green Cay. Some troubles, however, beset her. Yellow fever broke out; no surgeon was on board; the crew numbered two firemen and eleven men. In great distress the vessel put in at Cardenas, touched at Havana, and then made for Mobile Bay.

Early on the afternoon of September 4th, the lighthouse on Sand Island loomed up before them. Fort Morgan was next descried, and just without the Bay the three ships of the blockading squadron. Moffitt

undismayed hauled down the English flag, took his seat upon the quarter-rail, and without casting loose a gun took the broadside of the *Oncida* at pistol-shot and steered strait for the bar. When the harbor was reached, the *Florida* had been hulled in many places, her boats were cut to pieces, her hammock nettings were swept off one side, her fore topmast was gone. Mr. Bulloch calls this "a gallant deed." It was, indeed, a gallant deed, and worthy of that great Union commander who two years later ran his ship under the guns of the same fort and steamed into the same bay. But unhappily it was the last gallant deed in which the *Florida* bore a part. When she left Mobile, she ran out in darkness and a storm. As Mr. Bulloch puts it, "the dark-blue surface of the Gulf was lashed into foam, and the spume of the sea was flying half-mast high."

And now her career of destruction began. She cruised southward through the West Indies, put in at Pernambuco in Brazil, came back to St. George's in Bermuda, and in June, 1863, sent the boats of her tender into Portland Harbor, and destroyed the revenue-cutter *Caleb Cushing* that rode at anchor in the bay. Fifty-five ships were burned or captured on the cruise, an average of one for every three days. By this time the armament, the machinery and the hull were much out of repair and the *Florida* put in at Brest. The French Government kindly provided a dock, suffered a gunsmith to overhaul the small arms, made no opposition to the shipment of seventy sailors brought over from England, and after seven months' delay the *Florida* was again at sea. Thirteen vessels more fell a prey to her before the October evening when she entered Bahia Bay. There the United States steam corvette *Wachusett* rammed her and took her thence a prize. That the act was a wilful violation of neutral waters, is perfectly true. Mr. Bulloch calls it an assassination. There is not, he declares, in the English language another word that can fitly express it. We cannot agree with him. The word is, we think, more suitable for the deeds of the *Florida*. To get up steam in the harbor of a weak but neutral nation, and, without any notice, in the early gray of morning ram an enemy's ship-of-war, is a violation of neutrality, but no more an act of assassination than to sink ships with torpedoes, or to kill men by discharges from a masked battery or by the explosion of a secretly-driven mine. That vessel, however, which, bristling with guns and full of armed men, runs down, captures and burns a schooner or a brig armed with a couple of cutlasses, a couple of pistols, and an old gun whose sole duty is to make noise, commits an act much more like assassination than the conduct of Commander Collins in Bahia Bay. To destroy an enemy's merchantmen may be a good war measure; but it is not a service of a high order, nor one which in the long run will add one jot to the naval reputation of the men it employs. The crew of the *Florida* found their way in time to Boston Harbor and were shut in the casemates of Fort Warren. There they were shockingly treated. When breakfast-time came, each man was marched to the cook-house and received a loaf of bread fourteen ounces in weight. Three times a week for dinner each was given eight ounces of cooked meat and half a pint of thin soup. Four times a week the soup was replaced by two potatoes, some hominy, or some beans. Supper they had none. This they complained of; but had the sufferers passed a few months at Andersonville or Libby they would, we think, have eaten the food set before them at Fort Warren, and considered it plentiful and good.

Meanwhile a second cruiser was on the sea. Passers up the Mersey in the spring months of 1862 knew her as the *290*. But her character could not be disguised. The American consul grew uneasy. Spies soon wandered about the yard, sounded the men, and watched every movement of the agent of the Confederate States. Legal counsel, however, assured him that he was doing no wrong and the work went quickly on. In May the *290* was launched. In July her engines and her coal, her provisions and her crew, were shipped, and the cruise of the *Alabama* was begun. Word had come up from Southampton that the *Tuscarora* was in sight, and that to keep the *Alabama* at her moorings two days longer would be to end her career. Then Mr. Bulloch went in haste to the Messrs. Laird, asked for an all-day trial trip outside, decked the ship in flags, invited a small party of guests, and the next morning dropped down the river and went out. Late in the afternoon the company were informed that a tug would take them back to the city, for the ship was to stay outside. No man, Mr. Bulloch assures us, had yet been hired for any other purpose than the navigation of an unarmed ship. Not a man was enlisted in the Confederate service. Not so much as a word was said to induce him to enter that service till the ship was on the high seas, far beyond the jurisdiction of the Queen. When, therefore, the tug stopped at the Woodside landing to take out the last shipment of the crew, some forty men with their women came on board. They were soon on the deck of the *Alabama*, then at anchor in Moelfra Roads, upon the coast of Wales. There a dinner was made ready, and when they had drunk their grog and smoked their pipes they were called aft. The ship, they were told, was not going back to port. Would they ship for Havana? If so, a month's wages should be paid down upon the capstan-head in advance. They agreed, and each in turn with his woman went down to the cabin and signed. All this, we are assured, was quite regular. Not a false statement was made; no trust was betrayed; no confidence was abused. The Foreign Enlistment Act, the Merchant Shipping Act, the customs regulations, were all carefully observed. The *Alabama* did indeed, quit the port with flags flying as if upon a trial trip, yet in reality intending never to return. This ruse was not meant, however, to deceive the officers of Her Majesty's customs; it was to mislead the United States consular spies.

* "The Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe; or, How the Confederate Cruisers Were Equipped." By James D. Bulloch, Naval Representative of the Confederate States in Europe During the Civil War. Two Vols. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

And now the *Alabama* was fairly at sea. She rounded the north coast of Ireland and made for the little Bay of Praya, in one of the Azores. There Captain Semmes and Mr. Bulloch joined her. When the latter stepped over her side, on Sunday, the 24th of August, 1862, she was a Confederate cruiser, armed, manned and equipped, and on the high sea. For two years she was seldom in a port. Yet the fame of her doings went everywhere. In eight months' time, the damage she had done to shipping summed up to more than three millions of dollars. She became the greatest destroyer of commerce ever seen afloat. The whole ocean became her cruising-ground. Her flag was seen off New Foundland, in the North Atlantic, in the West Indies, at the equator, off the coast of Brazil. She rounded Cape Horn; she lay in wait for merchantmen at the entrance to the China Sea. Hundreds of American merchants hastened to put their ships under the English flag. The foreign tonnage of England rose in one year from seven to fourteen million tons. That of the United States fell off forty-six per cent. By this time the *Alabama* was near her end. In June, 1864, she dropped anchor in Cherbourg Harbor; when she came out, she did so to meet the *Kearsarge* and go down. The story of that famous fight is told by Mr. Bulloch with perfect fairness. He attributes the result to superior gunnery. Yet even he is afflicted with the disease of the "ifs" and "buts." If the shell that lodged in the stern-post of the *Kearsarge* had only exploded, if the powder of the *Alabama* had not been so poor, if the crew could only have had gun practice on their cruise, if the engines of the *Kearsarge* had not been protected by sheet-chain cables,—the result would surely have been different. The chain cables particularly excited the anger of Semmes; but he was the last man to murmur. From the night when he sank the *Hatteras* off the Texas coast to the day when he met the *Kearsarge*, he had been preying on defenceless merchant ships. The moment he met his equal he was beaten, and murmured that his antagonist had a few chain cables stowed about his boilers.

When word came that the *Alabama* was no more, a shout of triumph went up from the whole North. Mr. Bulloch has something sour to say of this. The "acid temper and pungent pen" of Mr. Seward, the delirium of "the Union commanders" and the "loyal press," even a harmless letter of Admiral Farragut, are all condemned. The Admiral in a letter to his son rejoicing over the victory declared "my poor little good-for-nothing *Hatteras* would have whipped her in fifteen minutes, but for an unlucky shot in her boiler." Had the Admiral been upon his oath, had he been speaking to a board of naval experts, or even to a "committee of Congress on the conduct of the war," such a statement undoubtedly would not have escaped him. But he was doing none of these things; he was writing a jolly letter to his son; and it is amusing to find Mr. Bulloch treating the words with all the gravity of a deliberate charge, and giving three long pages to its refutation.

When the news reached the South that the *Alabama* had gone down, the people behaved quite in accordance with Mr. Bulloch's ideas of propriety. No exultation was indulged in; no vituperative language was heard; but in their stead came orders to fit out another cruiser in the *Alabama's* place. In seventeen days a steamer was procured; in three weeks more she was out of British waters; a fortnight later, armed, manned, provisioned, and named the *Shenandoah*, she was on her way to the North Pacific Ocean. The enemy she was to fight being peaceful whalers, the *Shenandoah* was armed with four eight-inch, smooth-bore guns, fifty-five hundredweight, two Whitworth thirty-two pounders, and two small twelve-pounders which had belonged to the ship when bought. On the 2d of May, 1865, she steamed into the Okhotsk Sea. On the 28th of June, she came out of Behring's Straits with a record which would have done credit to the far-famed Blackbeard or Captain Kidd. Thirty-four whalers were burned or sunk, four more were ransomed, 1,053 men were made prisoners, and private property to the value of \$1,361,983 destroyed. Mr. Bulloch says nothing of the cruelty practised on the whaling crews, nor of the fifteen ships destroyed after it was known that the war was at an end.

The second volume closes with a discussion of the naval skill of Admiral Farragut, with the conduct of foreign powers towards the Confederacy, and with long excursions on the Southern cause. Being written in the first person, the books have all the charm of a personal narrative, but they are rambling and might be much condensed. The most valuable part of the volume is, perhaps, the revelation of the conduct of the Emperor of the French. While a sincere believer in the "lost cause," Mr. Bulloch accepts the situation and feels no hatred of the North. We know of no other book written by a Southerner on the events of the war of which this can be said, and when the history of the great arbitration comes to be written the historian will find in Mr. Bulloch a truth-telling guide. His opinions on the conduct of England in letting the cruisers go are, indeed, false. But the facts and documents are valuable and true. The books are real contributions to the literature of the Civil War.

J. B. MCM.

WANTED: A FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WHAT the city of Philadelphia now greatly needs is a free public library. We have a superb park, we have an Academy of Fine Arts and an Academy of Sciences, we have a Zoölogical Garden and a Mint, and we shall have in the course of time some sufficiently extensive public buildings; but we have not a public library. That this ought to be one of the first institutions to be established in a progressive American city, no one will deny. Next to the public schools we should take care

to have a public library. We teach the children to read and write; but what opportunity have they for adding to their education, if they have no books? That Philadelphia is lamentably backward in this respect, a few figures will show: for figures do not lie, and the result which they indicate is in the present case certainly startling and humiliating.

First let us take Boston, a city which has a large and constantly-growing public library. Boston's intellectual activity is proverbial, and the extent to which this activity spreads among the masses is indicated by the annual report of the librarian of the public library of that city. The following schedule gives the status of that institution during the past seven years:

Year.	Issues.	Daily average.	Volumes in the library.
1877, .	1,140,572	3,727	312,010
1878, .	1,183,991	3,882	345,734
1879, .	1,180,565	3,833	360,963
1880, .	1,156,721	3,768	377,225
1881, .	1,065,081	3,504	390,982
1882, .	1,040,553	3,434	404,221
1883, .	1,045,902	3,418	422,116

The population of the city is about three hundred and sixty thousand. The library has grown about thirty-five per cent. and the population less than twenty per cent. since 1877. There are now nearly three hundred thousand pamphlets besides the books already enumerated. Looking at these figures, we find that last year three books were issued by the library for every inhabitant.

Let us look next at Philadelphia. We have here three collections of books, but none of them answers the purpose of a public library. These three are the Philadelphia Library (including the Ridgway and Loganian branches), the Mercantile, and the Apprentices'. The sum total of volumes owned by all these last year was three hundred and eleven thousand volumes, or one hundred and eleven thousand volumes less than the Boston Library! In point of circulation the figures are even more unfavorable, as this table shows at a glance:

	Issues.	Volumes owned.
Philadelphia Library and branches, .	41,962	145,000
Mercantile,	140,000	144,000
Apprentices',	47,513	22,000
	229,475	311,000
Boston Library,	1,045,902	422,116

The population of Philadelphia and its suburbs is not far from a million, so that last year only one inhabitant out of four on an average took a book from our libraries, while in Boston every inhabitant averaged three books! If we were to estimate the wealth of all the large libraries in and near Boston, the disparity would be still greater; for it must be remembered that besides the Public Library there are the Athenæum with perhaps one hundred and twenty thousand volumes, the Natural History Library, the Harvard College Library and its branches counting almost as many volumes as all ours put together.

The deductions to be made from these bare statements of facts are self-evident: Philadelphia needs and must have a public library. It may be urged that one of the existing libraries here might serve, if its management were radically altered; but until a library is absolutely free and always open to the public the want will not be satisfied. To say that neither the Mercantile nor the Philadelphia Library is now adequate, is to cast no slur upon them. Their aim is different, just as the aim of the Boston Athenæum Library is distinct from that of the Boston Public Library. We require a large establishment in a central locality, with a progressive management; and we can do no better than to imitate Boston, both as to the manner in which it founded its library and the way in which it has since built it up. At the present moment, the city of Boston has appropriated four hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a new building, capable of holding seven hundred thousand volumes.

What, now, is the effect upon the inhabitants of a large city of possessing a well-stocked library? The effect is this: It gives the masses an opportunity of reading and of self-cultivation from which they would be otherwise cut off. Persons of moderate means here, by subscribing to the Philadelphia Library or to a circulating library, can perhaps get what books they wish; but to a large majority of our citizens the payment of several dollars a year for the privilege of reading is out of the question. We do not mean to say that the masses of the people would unanimously and at once appreciate the blessing of a public library, but we do assert that the existence of the library would speedily stimulate them to read. Just as business men quickly accustomed themselves to the telephone, so that they now wonder how they could ever have done without that instrument, in like manner Philadelphians as soon as their taste for reading is aroused will marvel that they so long existed without a public library. Is it not time for our city government to give a thought to this most important subject?

THE COOK PROBLEM.

IN a recent number of *The Nation*, the very intimate and painful subject of "Cooks" was treated with a good deal of feeling, and must have awakened a responsive thrill in many a martyred consciousness. The effects of this national affliction were very fully considered; the causes were perhaps less thoroughly discussed. In the resolutely cheerful outlook into the future to which the present is always hopefully turning

for the redress of its grievances, the author does not by any means exhaust the magnificent possibilities of progress, and shows scarcely a sufficient appreciation of the centralizing and deindividualizing forces which are at work. "Dinners à la carte" may be better than no dinners at all, or dinners badly cooked at home. But why should not our food-supply be centralized, as our light is and as we are promised that our heat shall be? Why should we not be united by yet one more bond, the most intimate of all? Why should not our soup be projected through a tube from some grand central soup-depot, so rapidly that there will be no chance of cooling on the way? Why should not our ribs of beef, our legs of mutton, our chops, our fowls, and whatever the family appetite may desire, fly to us from the fire on the wings of condensed air? Even an *omelet-soufflé* would scarcely have time to droop in a pneumatic tube. No doubt, some such alleviation of our present woes will be devised in that future from which some of us hope so much. But meanwhile several causes of these domestic tangles are very evident to anyone who chooses to look for them, although seeing a cause does not unfortunately always involve seeing a cure.

In the first place, the servant class here is almost the only class that does not reproduce itself,—that does not, at least partly, renew itself from its own ranks. Farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, shop-keepers, are all apt to put some of their sons into their own trades; but the children of the servants who marry scarcely ever go out to service. The supply has to be constantly kept up from outside, almost always foreign, sources; and this will continue to be the case until that sorry remedy, overpopulation, shall force American parents to send their daughters to service. Another fertile cause for the demoralization of the existing class of servants is the custom very prevalent, even among people of easy means, of breaking up their households once a year, closing their houses in summer, and turning their servants adrift, in some cases finding summer places for them, but oftener beginning every autumn with a scramble, with an entirely new domestic corps, to be trained in the family ways for eight months, and then dismissed. If these people did not choose to spend their summers at extravagant watering-places where an exorbitant standard of dress prevailed, they would not find it necessary to economize by dismissing their servants for three or four months. There is no doubt that this makes servants restless, nomadic, and indifferent to keeping their places, and absolutely destroys the tie which bound together the old-fashioned type of mistress and servant. DuMaurier might have taken for his text the long-suffering lady who meekly asked the cook whom she was interviewing, or rather who was interviewing her: "But can't you give me a reference to some place where you have lived for more than five weeks?" "I believe, 'm, it used once to be the fashion for girls to live two or three years in one place," replied the progressive spirit; "but, indeed, 'm, it ain't the fashion now, I assure you!"

Servants—that is, servants who know how to do their work,—are now mistresses of the situation and use their power remorselessly, as has always been the custom of conquerors. The individual is powerless and it is almost useless to suggest remedies. But it does seem a pity that the numbers of orphans and friendless children that are gathered into asylums and institutions, should not be trained exclusively for servants' work, though their inherited morality might inspire one with some distrust. Public schools—those universal panaceas,—offer no remedy for social troubles of this kind. "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers," very often; and the worst of it is that when wisdom has been left behind it always manages to avenge itself upon knowledge, sooner or later.

E. M.

PARIS ART NOTES.

PARIS, January 10.

THE season of picture exhibitions has begun, and will continue without interruption from now until the middle of July. At the present moment, the two principal exhibitions open are the Exhibition of the Eighteenth Century in the gallery of the Rue de Sèze, and the exhibition of the works of the late Edouard Manet in the *École des Beaux-Arts*. In store are the annual exhibition of the *Aquarellistes*, the exhibition of the *Jeunes Artistes*, the *Salon des Arts Decoratifs*, the annual *Salon* in the *Palais de l'Industrie*, the preliminary exhibitions in the leading artistic clubs, and finally, from April 15th to June 15th, an exhibition in the gallery of the Rue de Sèze of the select works of Meissonier, without counting a dozen minor exhibitions. The art critics have evidently plenty of work before them. The Meissonier exhibition will doubtless be the great event of the season, for it will enable us to see some hundred and fifty of the best pictures of this famous, this most famous, of modern French painters. All the great European collectors have promised to lend their treasures, and even the Queen of England will contribute one of Meissonier's most celebrated pictures, "La Rixe." Awaiting the opportunity which we shall then have of judging Meissonier on the basis of the best of his life's work, it is curious to see how his painting stands from the commercial point of view. Hitherto Meissonier's complete work is composed of four hundred and twenty pictures, having at the present moment a pecuniary value of ten millions of dollars. These pictures, however, have brought Meissonier less than one million dollars;—not more, in fact, than eight hundred thousand dollars; the difference between that sum and ten million dollars has been handled by those who have bartered and trafficked with his work. In the exhibition will figure two statues modelled in wax by Meissonier, a *Punch* and a *mousquetaire*. At the present moment, Meissonier has begun his four hundred and

twenty-first picture, on a canvas nine feet long. It will represent the Chevalier Bayard meeting Francis I. in the midst of a company of warriors.

The Manet exhibition is a singular example of what preaching and exaggeration can do. At the opening day, more than eight thousand people came; they had to be let in by squads; such a crush had never been seen before at the *École des Beaux-Arts*. The organizers of the exhibition have displayed the most laudable zeal, it is true; but they have carried their zeal too far. Manet is in danger of becoming after his death the victim of his friends, as he was during his lifetime. In the newspapers the friends of Manet declare that a man who does not fall down on his knees before Manet is an incurable imbecile. M. Bazire, who has just published a whole octavo volume on Manet, even compares the painter to Jesus Christ, and contrasts him gloriously with Meissonier, who, he says, paints everything from *chic*. Meissonier, M. Bazire tells us, strews paper on the floor of his studio to represent snow, and makes his *valet* mount on a wooden horse in order to represent a dashing cavalry soldier; and that is the way the great Meissonier paints all his pictures. During his lifetime, Manet was the victim of his acolytes; like Victor Hugo, he was surrounded by a troop of incense-burners who addressed him as master and persuaded him that he was the chief of a new school, the "*École des Batignolles*," or, as they are now called, the "*impressionistes*." Finally persuaded of the truth of this, Manet began to preach in his pictures; and in his zeal to react against commonplace and convention he ended by becoming conventionally reactionary. The truth is that Manet was an influence rather than a personality in the history of French art; he was the finger-post that pointed to the young generation the road to be taken. Manet told them to prefer observation to convention and truth to tradition; he told them to paint nature as nature was, and not nature arranged with the aid of screens and studio light; he set them the example of conscientious and utterly original studies of decomposed light, of delicate tones, of the mutual relations of colors in atmosphere, and of an observation of color that has finally revolutionized the palette of the French painters. Manet's influence in this respect is undeniable, and few men of the young school of French painters—men, I mean, like Bastien-Lepage, Gervex, Roll, Cazin, etc.,—would seek to deny it; on the contrary, they regard Manet as their master. On the other hand, when Manet came to put his ideas into execution, he was led astray by two influences; he yielded too much to his reactionary zeal, and so fell into exaggeration, brutality, grotesqueness; he failed through insufficient artistic education, being but an inferior draughtsman and an unequal painter. I say "unequal," for, while I have in my mind such and such a landscape or figure that is wretched, I have also in my mind such and such a still-life picture that might have been signed "Chardin," so perfect and so simple it is. From the point of view of the painter's influence upon French art, from the point of view of his own artistic aspirations, the Manet exhibition is exceedingly interesting; but there are out of the immense number of pictures exhibited very, very few in whose company a man of well-balanced mind and refined taste would care to live, and not one which he would contemplate on bended knees and with clasped hands.

The *Exposition du Dix-Huitième Siècle* contains choice specimens of the art work of the century when France reached the acme of peculiarly French elegance and brilliancy. Words can give very little idea of a retrospective exhibition of this kind. What that man can say will describe the grace of Clodion's terra cottas or of Pigalle's marbles? What words can do justice to Houdon's bust of Sophie Arnould? How in the space of a few lines can I give the reader any idea of the beauties of the paintings and drawings of the masters of the eighteenth century that are hung on the walls,—of the drawings and paintings of Boucher, Fragonard, Laneret, Van Loo, Lépicié, Chardin, Moreau, Saint-Aubin, Cochin, Toqué, Perronneau, Largillière, Watteau; or of the exquisite elegance of the fans, the *bonbonnières*, the patch and powder boxes, the miniatures of fair ladies with powdered hair and too rosy cheeks? In the gallery of the Rue de Sèze you find the whole elegance of the eighteenth century,—its furniture, its knickknacks, its statuary, its painting, and, as if presiding over this resuscitation of their epoch, Pompadour, DuBarry and Mme. de Parabère stand out from the wall on the living canvasses of Watteau, Boucher and Largillière, to show the ladies of today that they have not yet attained the perfection of graceful, elegant and amiable corruption.

The Corot-Trouillebert case, about which there has been so much talk, has not yet come on for trial. Up to the present, it has been delayed week after week; and now M. Gérôme, who was appointed expert to examine the picture which M. Alexandre Dumas bought for a Corot and which M. Trouillebert declares to be a Trouillebert, has refused to act, and M. Cléry, the barrister, has refused to plead. M. Edmond About has remarked relatively to this case that "if Corot, Daubigny, and the other fashionable landscape-painters, had been true draughtsmen, if the most obvious part of their talent had not been on the surface, if they had not seduced the public by qualities of pure *chic*, easy enough to counterfeit, the forgers would not take the trouble to fabricate false Corots and false Daubignys. . . . Old Corot had qualities of the second order which I appreciate as they deserve, but which are not inimitable and which seem to invite forgery, since the glory of the modest artist and the venal value of his work have been somewhat highly overdone. The cleverest forgers would not risk themselves; if Corot had known how to draw, I do not say like Raphael, or even like M. Cabanel, but simply like Theodore Rousseau." M. About certainly goes too far in his depreciation of Corot, but he does not go too far in putting Rousseau away above any of the modern landscapists.

The American painters resident in Paris are all busy on their pictures for the *Salon* of 1884. Amongst the Philadelphians, D. R. Knight and Henry Mosler are preparing to distinguish themselves. Knight is at work on a picture, "Burning Weeds," containing four principal figures of peasant girls, and in the landscape background other figures digging. The season represented is spring and the sky is gray. Knight was, I may add, the only American artist who had the honor of contributing to the splendid Christmas number of *Le Figaro Illustré*, where he figured in company with his master, Meissonier, Jacquet, Kämmerer, Butin, Tissot, Detaille, Neuville, and other celebrities. Henry Mosler will send to the *Salon* two pictures, "A Breton Interior," and "Les Derniers Sacrements,"—a priest, followed by two choir-boys, leaving a cottage where he has just administered the sacrament to some dying person; against the cottage wall a young woman kneels with clasped hands in a pose of overwhelming grief. The background of the picture is simply gray wall, with a suggestion of roofs and sky, the whole in an admirably soft and simple tone. This picture is powerful, sincere, and absolutely not commonplace.

TH. C.

"THE NEED OF A NEW SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION IN PHILADELPHIA."

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I SINCERELY REGRET that the well-intentioned remarks of Professor Allen which appeared under this head in your issue of last week should call for any comment in the way of criticism. But inasmuch as some of the statements pertaining to the institution which I have the honor to represent in the double capacity of curator and professor, the Academy of Natural Sciences, are calculated to mislead, and to do injury to the cause which that institution has latterly strenuously sought to further as well as to maintain, I trust I may be pardoned by my distinguished friend, if I venture to briefly trespass upon the domain of the critic.

It is contended with considerable force, and doubtless with truth, that the facilities for biological research in this city are no longer adequate to meet the demands of the scientific investigator, that they are no longer commensurate with the still broader demands made upon intellectual research by science generally, and as a necessary consequence that they ought to be materially extended. Toward the attainment of the end here stated, it is suggested to found a new institution which under the name of "The Biological Institute of Philadelphia" shall be devoted exclusively to biological research and instruction. The query may here readily be put: "Is this the shortest or most feasible method for obtaining the ends desired?" The question, already conceived and disposed of by your correspondent, will naturally suggest itself to many, laymen as well as scientists. Might not the horizon of one or other of the institutions already existing, as the University or Academy, be so extended as to permit of the accomplishment of the end in view, without the necessity of adding another to the number of half-endowed institutions which lie scattered throughout the city? We will lay aside the case of the University, which Professor Allen as a member of the faculty is most competent to discuss; but for the Academy several things may be said.

Professor Allen assumes for himself the responsibility of stating that a student "can get no biology at the Academy," and leaves it to be inferred that the Academy "has acknowledged that the higher education is not within the scope of its work." Unless biology have a meaning very different from what it is generally supposed to have, it is difficult to conceive that none of it can be had at the Academy, with its nearly unrivalled collections and its unequalled (at least, in this country,) library. Those who have made free and proper use of its resources feel assured that a very considerable quantity of biology can be extracted from its walls. Philadelphia can at the present time point with pride to one of her sons as the most distinguished biologist that this country has ever produced, and with scarcely less pride to a number of younger men who, under the combined influence of this eminent naturalist and the Academy, have sought and acquired fame in fields no less important than those traversed by the master.

But it is nevertheless perfectly just to maintain that more should and might be had; and it is exactly this "more" that the Academy has been lately striving to give. It is undoubtedly true that a limited number of ultra-conservative members still exist, whose policy it is to oppose anything and everything that may lead toward progress, or to lift the institution from the ruts that it is claimed had been prescribed for it by its founders, nearly three-quarters of a century ago; but fortunately for the Academy the views of this party no longer reflect the views of the academic body at large, and although they still frequently prevail they are steadily being combated and overcome. Far from admitting that the "higher education is not within the scope of its work," the Academy in the recent appointment of professors to a number of its departments has pledged itself to undertake just this very work; and as a certification of its still existing good intentions it may be stated that only this week a new professor (and in the very line of biology, the lower invertebrata,) has been added to its working staff, and that at the present time it holds the application for another chair as yet vacant.

But it is contended that the instruction (claimed to be purely geology and mineralogy,) hitherto given has been only of a "rudimentary" character. Had my honored friend been present at more than one or at several of the lectures delivered within the last three years, he may have been inclined to change his opinion concerning the character of these

lectures. For myself as professor of invertebrate palæontology, I can state, and without any feeling of exultation, that up to the year 1881, when I inaugurated my first series of lectures, no extended detailed course of palæontology combining practical instruction had ever been attempted in any institution of learning in this country; and I can further state without fear of contradiction, in connection with my palæontological lectures of last spring, that the Academy still remains the only institution where the subject of the geographical distribution of animals has been treated *in extenso*. Nevertheless, judged by an ideally high standard, these lectures may have been decidedly rudimentary.

It is not that opportunities and institutions for imparting knowledge are wanting wherewith to satisfy the demands of learning. It is the personnel that is needed.—men who will do the right work and make the opportunities; but for the services of such men compensation is necessary. Institutions that already exist should be better endowed, rather than new ones created.

ANGELO HEILPRIN.

Philadelphia, January 29.

SCIENCE.

REGENERATION AMONG THE LOWER ANIMALS.

THE regeneration of lost parts or organs among certain animals belonging to both the vertebrate and invertebrate series, more particularly the latter, is a property that in some of its details has been known to naturalists already of the oldest period. Pliny in his "Historia Naturalis" instances the case of lizards which possessed the power or faculty of reproducing visual organs—true eyes,—in the place of those accidentally or otherwise destroyed; and refers to the fact, now familiar to almost everybody, of the complete regeneration in the same animals of broken tail-pieces. The world-famous experiments of the French physician, Trembley, conducted before the middle of the last century, proved conclusively that not only may lost parts in some animals be replaced by entirely new growths, but that fragments of a given animal may under no exceptional conditions develop into the complete animal itself, and with the possession of all the powers originally possessed by the normally-formed animal. Individuals of the common fresh-water polyp, *Hydra viridis*, were dissociated into ten, twenty, thirty, forty, and in some instances upwards of one hundred, pieces; and yet in the case of a very considerable number of these pieces mutilation was followed by perfect development into the normal animal.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that these experiments, repeated over and over again, were at first looked upon with no little incredulity, and that the distinguished Réaumur, to whom they were first communicated, and by whom they were subsequently published (1742,) in the "Memoires pour Servir à l'Histoire des Insectes," hesitated before announcing the results to the French Academy, lest he should be subjected to the scornful criticisms of the members who composed that dignified body. The thread of the new researches that had been inaugurated by Trembley and more deeply prosecuted by his friend Réaumur was now taken up by Bernard de Jussieu, the head of the house that was subsequently to distinguish itself in laying the foundation-stone to the now universally-accepted "natural system" of botany, and Guettard, who proved the existence of developmental conditions among many of the marine zoöphytes or polyps identical with those described by Trembley as existing in the fresh-water *Hydra*; and they further proved, or at least showed to be highly probable, that this condition manifested itself even in animals of a considerably higher grade of organization, as the star-fishes, fragments broken from the arms of which were claimed to undergo complete transformation into perfect individuals. These early researches have since been abundantly confirmed by those of Gérard de Villars, and in more recent times by Dalyell, Simroth, and other investigators. Coincident with the observations of Jussieu and Guettard upon the regenerative powers of the lower marine organisms, were those of the eminent Swiss naturalist, Bonnet, upon annelids, and more particularly upon the restricted group of the earth-worms, which for their thoroughness and precision stand pre-eminent among investigations of their kind, and which had left but very little, beyond confirmation of the results arrived at, for his successors to accomplish in the same field.

Briefly summed up, the results of the remarkable investigations described in the "Traité d'Insectologie; ou, Observations sur Quelques Espèces de Vers d'Eau Douce, Qui, Coupés en Morceaux, Deviennent Autant d'Animaux Complets" (Neufchâtel, 1779,) are: (1) Earth-worms (*Lumbriculus*) may be subdivided into two or more parts without a necessary destruction of the animal or part of the animal following; in other words, the different sections may under favorable conditions continue to live, the new life being accompanied by a regeneration or restoration of the essential parts of which the individual pieces have been deprived; the head-piece acquires a tail, the tail-piece a head, and the intermediate parts both head and tail. (2) Sub-division extending to ten and fourteen pieces resulted in the complete regeneration of nearly all the pieces, "toutes portions ou presque lantes reproduisent tête et queue;" and in an individual divided into twenty-six parts "plusieurs sont devenues des animaux complets." (3) Complete regeneration of both head and tail may be effected within the period of a very few days, the mending usually beginning in summer on the second or third day after the accident, and in winter frequently only on the tenth or twelfth. (4) The regeneration of parts may be extended down to body-sections having a length not exceeding two or three lines. (5) Capital regeneration may be effected at least eight times in a given individual after as many successive

removals of the head. And (6) double tail-pieces are frequently produced as a result of malformation.

It is a little surprising that the accuracy of the observations of so eminent a naturalist as Bonnet should ever have been called into question, especially seeing the great number of times and under what varying conditions the experiments were repeated. But yet, despite their later confirmation by Lyonet, Mazolleni, Goetze, Ginnani, O. F. Müller, Grube, Dugès and Claparède, considerable hesitancy gradually became manifest on the part of some of the foremost naturalists of the younger or more strictly scientific school towards the unreserved acceptance of facts seemingly so directly opposed to what might have been expected. Nor was this hesitation, especially in its reference to capital regeneration, entirely unwarranted, inasmuch as several investigators, and notably Valmont de Bomare, M. Bosc and Vandelli, following in the footsteps of Bonnet, failed to meet with the remarkable results obtained by the Swiss *savant*. Numerous investigations tending in the same direction made in our own times, and by naturalists renowned for the accuracy of their research, have likewise failed in their results (or, at least, in great part); and hence the doubts expressed in the first instance by a few have gradually grown into complete denials on the part of many. Thus, an opposing position is held by Williams, author of the "Report on the British Annelids," prepared for the British Association in 1851, and by Professor Carl Vogt, the distinguished naturalist of the University of Geneva, Switzerland, who in his "Vorlesungen über Nützliche und Schädliche Thiere" (1864, and in the second French edition, published in 1883,) denies *in toto* the reproductive power ascribed to the organism in question. Indeed, so emphatic have been the denials from many quarters that extended experiments rehearsing the old ground have frequently been called for. It is a satisfaction to know that a series of such experiments, undertaken at the suggestion of Professor Semper, of Würzburg, and conducted by Dr. C. Bülow, of Erlangen, have only recently been completed, and that the results obtained (published in the *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* for 1883,) are largely confirmatory of those which had been announced by Bonnet nearly a century and a half ago. Dr. Bülow obtained perfect worms from body-sections composed of only four or five segments, and where the number of these last amounted to eight or more complete regeneration could not be relied upon with positiveness. In an individual divided into fourteen pieces, thirteen regenerated heads and tails, developing into perfect forms, while only one immediately perished. The cision took place on the 19th of October, and the divided parts were still living on the 8th of December, a month and a half later. Double-tailed individuals were also occasionally observed.

In the face of these most recent investigations, no serious doubt can any longer be entertained as to the existence of a most remarkable regenerative power among the terricolous annelids; they may be cut up (and it would appear that under certain exceptional conditions they intentionally break themselves up,) into a number of distinct pieces, from two to twenty or more, and yet permit of life being retained by each one of the dissociated parts.

ANGELO HEILPRIN.

NOTES.

PROFESSOR RICHARD OWEN, who for twenty-seven years has so assiduously served the interests of the British Museum in the capacity of superintendent of the zoological collections, has resigned from his position. In recognition of his eminent services to science, the Queen has conferred upon him the Knight Commandership of the Bath. Professor W. H. Flower, president of the Zoological Society and curator of the Royal College of Surgeons, is spoken of as his successor. Professor Owen, although an octogenarian, is still actively engaged in original scientific investigations.

Dr. Brehm, author of the world-famous work on the general natural history and habits of animals known as "Brehm's Thierleben," formerly director of the extensive zoological gardens of Hamburg, and for some years past superintendent of the Berlin Aquarium, is at present in this country, studying new fields of observation and lecturing in some of the principal towns.

M. Bouley has been elected vice-president of the French Academy of Sciences for 1884, and president for 1885.

M. Houzeau, only recently appointed director of the Brussels Observatory, has resigned his position, and will be succeeded by Konkoly, of Gzalla Observatory, Hungary, the author of some very interesting discoveries relative to the cometary spectrum.

Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, the distinguished investigator in the domain of Assyrian and Babylonian antiquities, has been awarded a prize of four hundred and eighty pounds sterling by the Turin Academy of Sciences.

The Minister of Public Worship of Germany has approved the appointment of a Japanese student as assistant to the professor of anatomy in the University of Berlin.

A. H.

ART.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

IF former exhibitions of the Philadelphia Society the heartiness of the co-operation extended by members of the fraternity in other cities has been a marked feature, the present display is quite as remarkable for the preponderance of meritorious work by the artists of our own city

which it contains. Never before have so many of the best places been given to Philadelphia painters by the hanging committee, who have always in this society dispensed their favors with singular fairness and good judgment.

The size of the galleries makes the admission of any very large pictures out of the question, and there are always fewer "exhibition" pictures shown here than at almost any other display of the year. On the whole, this is probably an advantage; for the interest of such works is apt to be very temporary at best, and there is always an element of vulgarity in the appeal they make which the smaller work is nearly always without. Be this as it may in the case of exhibitions in general, it is certain that the distinctive and most interesting feature of the exhibitions of the Philadelphia Society, since it began to occupy its present galleries, at least, has been the eminently domestic and familiar character of the pictures shown. They have been pictures which people wish to buy and hang in their houses, as distinguished from those which they go to see once at an exhibition, but which they never think of as desirable things to have before their eyes very often. It is evident, moreover, that the more modest work is the only art for which the present age really cares, and that those exhibitions in which it predominates are most truly representative of the taste and the spirit of our time. There is not a picture in the exhibition which is unfitted by either its size or its subject for the most private of houses; not one which depends for its effect on any appeal to the love of the merely novel or striking, to which so many pictures owe their transient success and their public honors. There are a few rather large canvasses, it is true; but they are by no means the best things shown, and the display as a whole gains neither interest nor dignity by their presence. Indeed, the very best things are almost without exception quite small,—some of them very small, needing, perhaps, to be looked for a little, as is not seldom the case with things of real value.

Among the figure pieces of this class, perhaps "The Armorer," by James P. Kelley, deserves as prominent a mention as any. One seldom sees a more satisfactory piece of work. It is simple and unpretending enough,—a single figure in the dress of a mechanic at work upon a piece of armor. There are a few of the belongings of his craft lying about, a pair of foils or so, and a vessel of brass, and his bench is covered with red cloth. There is very little display of means of any kind, technical or other; but the figure is beautifully drawn, and is painted solidly and simply, and the whole impression which the picture makes is that of earnest and unassuming purpose in an artist whose easy mastery of most of the *technique* of his craft would make him one of the brightest ornaments of his profession that we have among us, if he could oftener bring himself to the doing of just such work as this.

"An Amusing Book," by Mr. Fred James, is another small picture of conspicuous merit. It is badly named, for neither the figure in the picture nor the observer out of it is much interested or amused by the book which the former holds; but it is a beautiful little picture, nevertheless, very sweet in color and very refined in treatment. A large picture by this same painter will attract more notice, but it is hardly so satisfactory, either in conception or in execution. He calls it "Une Habitante," and it is a very faithful study of a Canadian peasant-woman at work, or rather pausing in her work in the hay-field to look at the stranger which every visitor may imagine himself to be. She seems a little grosser, a little less poetic, Maud Muller, leaning there on her slender rake in the bright sunshine. The picture is, perhaps, a little too uncompromising in its faithful rendering of certain uninteresting details, and there is too much cold and heavy color in it for the general effect to be altogether pleasing; but it is a plucky and spirited rendering of an unconventional and exacting subject, and it makes a good impression, because it sets the observer to reflecting on the picturesque possibilities of phases of life which are very near by and are very much neglected.

Mr. George Wright's "A Mute Appeal" is by all odds the best thing he has exhibited so far. It represents a little girl who has fallen asleep in a chair, with the remains of a luncheon in her lap, for which two dogs are begging very earnestly and with very poor success. The accessories are painted with the care which always distinguishes Mr. Wright's work, and the color is extremely good.

The exhibition contains quite a number of examples of very good work in about this same vein,—pictures with a story not serious enough in its purpose to move us very deeply, but just pointed enough to be interesting and amusing. Of figure pieces in a very strict sense, there are very few; and it is worthy of note that the landscapes do not come in for so large a share of the honors as they have often done in former years. It is, perhaps, just as well that this is so of landscape that is only landscape; that is, without human association and human interest the possibilities are soon exhausted, and it will not be denied that our art has drawn pretty heavily on it already. We reserve to next week our further remarks on the landscapes in the exhibition.

MANDEL'S ENGRAVING OF THE SISTINE MADONNA.

A DELIGHT in superlatives is not probably more characteristic of Americans than of other people, but is something which the age in which we live seems unable to do without. Creator and critic alike are impatient of terms in praise or censure which stop short of the extreme, while the general public will simply have nothing to do with anything else. For where are you ever to end, if you begin to deal with degrees? We are too busy to go into that; we must have definite judgments which the mind can carry without inconvenience, and the definite is always the extreme.

Raphael was not the greatest painter who ever lived, by any means; but he possessed qualities which touched the popular heart of his own and of all succeeding times as no other painter has ever done, and he enjoys in popular estimation almost a monopoly of the superlatives of praise. But this is not more true of Raphael himself than it is of the Sistine Madonna among his works. There must always be some work which we can depend on as standing at the top, and this picture is undoubtedly regarded in much the same way by the moderns that the Jove of Pheidias was in the ancient world. It would be unprofitable to examine its claims to this high place; probably still more unprofitable to dispute them. Its fame is secure enough and will doubtless be only increased by the lapse of time.

It has been engraved five times before,—by Müller, Heinle, Schultze, Keller and Nordheim. Müller's work is the best known and is the greatest of the five. Its fame is very great, and good impressions sell readily at from two to three thousand dollars. With the generation of connoisseurs and collectors who have long looked upon it as a standard by which work at all similar was to be tried, it will be hard for the print just published to take the first place or even to divide the honors; but among those to whom it is possible to examine in freshness and fairness the relative merits of the two performances Mandel's engraving will certainly be judged the better. Its superiority is seen not so much in the fineness of its textures—a quality which is conspicuous in it, too,—as in the extreme beauty of the heads, especially those of the Madonna and of the cherubs at the base of the picture, the brilliant treatment of the draperies, and the luminosity of the general effect.

The plate is slightly larger than Müller's and its production was the work of the past ten years of the engraver's life. It seems in these hurrying days too much time to spend in the reproduction of a single work, and one often doubts whether we shall ever again see a school of engraving whose work shall be comparable on its own ground with that of the class to which this splendid workman belonged. He will be remembered for very noble work besides this last. His "La Bella di Tiziano" is probably the most generally known of all, and is one of the most beautiful prints that has ever produced; but his Charles I. after Vandyke and his "The Great Elector" are very admirable and in their line have never been surpassed.

Judged by the standards which are so much in vogue at present, which are nothing if not picturesque and free, all line-engraving in steel is voted formal and cold. We have made a great deal of wood-engraving and of etching, both of which we fancy have more color and impose fewer restraints. They take less time, at any rate, which is so far a great gain; but there is just a little danger that in our love of the freer methods we may lose something of the spirit for which the severer work stands. Its purity shames the looseness of the ways into which the etcher and the wood-engraver are alike apt to fall, and even primness is better than slovenliness. It is perhaps not too much to say that what Greek sculpture is to plastic art, and what Greek literature is to letters, the work of the great engravers must be to the multiplying arts. It may not be copied as a model, but it will be respected as a teacher, and the methods which apparently have least to do with the systems to which the engravers have adhered, will still be tried with reference to what they have accomplished.

It is worthy of notice that of the eighty *remarque* proofs which were printed from this splendid plate more than twenty have found a market in Philadelphia.

NOTES.

THOUGH the weather has been so extremely bad, the success of the Society of Artists' exhibition has been good; the daily attendance has so far exceeded expectation, and is increasing rather than falling off. Mr. Craig is doing well with the sales, having already disposed of some fifteen or sixteen pictures. Among the number sold are Mr. H. P. Smith's "Moonlight" and "Storm on the Jersey Coast;" Mr. Hamilton Hamilton's pretty girls under an umbrella, entitled "Caught in a Shower;" Mr. G. W. Brennenman's "Halt at the Inn;" "A Mute Appeal," by George Wright,—the best figure piece he has yet shown; "The First Out," by Miss Eleanor Matlack; "Anglesea Beach" and "Scarlet Meadows," by F. DeB. Richards; E. L. Henry's "Bathers;" a charming landscape by Clifford P. Greyson, called "September Morning;" a remarkably strong study, "Near Gray, France," by Fred J. Waugh; and "The Daisies," by Miss R. N. Van Trump.

Mr. V. DeV. Bonfield has but just recovered from a two months' illness, and was unable to prepare anything for the exhibition of the Society of Artists.

Messrs. Birge and Alexander Harrison will shortly give a special exhibition of their works at the American Art-Gallery, New York. Among the stained-glass windows that have arrived from France for St. John's Church, Washington, is one ordered by President Arthur as a memorial to his deceased wife.—Mr. Eugene Meeks, an American artist, was elected a Royal Academician with the title of professor at the recent annual meeting of the professors of the Royal Academy at Florence.—Mr. T. Cole, the American engraver, who is at work in Europe preparing a "Gallery of Old Masters" to appear in *The Century Magazine*, has sent home a proof of his first engraving. Mr. Cole's plan is to work in the galleries in the presence of the picture itself, and to copy the original on the block by means of the graver, being assisted as to the outlines by a photograph thrown upon the wood.

The sculptor of the statue of Béranger in Paris has depicted the poet with a volume of Horace in his hand, notwithstanding that Béranger is on record as declaring that he did not know a word of Latin.—Mr. Robert Macbeth proposes to set about etching a companion to Mason's "Harvest Moon."—M. L. Fleming has in hand an etching after one of Luke Fildes's principal conceptions.—The first number of the Boston periodical, *The Artist*, as a weekly (it has previously been published fortnightly), was announced for February 1st. The price has been reduced from ten to five cents a copy, while the paper will be the same in size as heretofore. Various new and important features are promised.

The growth of etching has more than kept pace with that of work in water-colors, and the coming exhibition of the New York Etching Club, the *Tribune* says, will probably be the largest yet held.—Still another medium of expression has attained sufficient importance for a public exhibition, and the Pastel Club is shortly to present a collection of pastel drawings. Mr. W. M. Chase is understood to have the success of the Pastel Exhibition much at heart, and no doubt it will contain some interesting performances.—A monument, described as large and very beautiful, of Dean Stanley will soon be placed above his grave in the Chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey.—Mr. Josiah Gilbert, the well-known authority on the Dolomites, is going to publish through Mr. Murray, a work on "Landscape Art down to the Time of Claude and Salvator."

Paintings from America intended for the Paris *Salon* should be ready for shipment not later than February 15th.—The public exhibition in London of Mr. Holman Hunt's "Flight into Egypt" has been preceded by the exhibition of a colossal rendering of the same subject by Mr. Edwin Long, R. A. The size of the picture is sixteen feet by eight, and its composition offers an embarrassment of riches.—In the fine arts section of the International Exhibition at Nice, which was officially opened on the 6th of January, there are twenty-three hundred works, of which fifteen hundred are French and eight hundred foreign.—Of the present exhibition of the Boston Art Club, the Boston *Herald* says: "The average of the one hundred and sixty-two paintings is far better than that of many other local collections; and yet there are fewer pictures, perhaps, which leave a strong mental impression, a remembrance to be carried away, than on some occasions that might be recalled. There are fewer landscapes than usual, and the New York men have not contributed according to their liberal custom in this direction. Mr. Enneking easily takes the lead with a large November scene that is altogether his best work for some time."

The *Art Union* is the title of a new publication which begins with the year as the official journal of the society whose name it bears. The American Art Union is an association for the promotion of the commercial interests of American artists. Its members feel that by means of a permanent exhibition in New York and of occasional exhibitions in other cities, by the publication of original etchings and engravings of a high order of merit, and by the publication of this illustrated monthly journal, the artists may be brought into closer relations with the art-loving and art-purchasing public, and be made more independent than they have hitherto been of the service of dealers. The publication will be interesting, moreover, as the exponent of the views of the artists themselves on art, and art education and criticism. At least, something like this is promised in the announcement of its purposes which is made in this first number. How far the professional judgment will differ from that of the critic who is only a critic, or how much more lenient it will be toward the work of fellow-artists, it is left for succeeding numbers to show. As far as exhibition notices are concerned, however, which furnish, of course, the principal opportunity for the exercise of critical animosity, the policy of the journal is declared in the statement that such notices are to be descriptive merely, and not critical at all; from which we infer—and the inference is justified by the somewhat lengthy notice which appears in the initial number,—that such adjectives as will creep into the best-guarded utterance shall always be favorable and so perfectly innocuous. The illustrations, which are for the most part taken from pictures in the permanent exhibition of the society, are very good, and a very pretty etching by Henry Farrer is printed as a supplement.

Miss Sarah Dodson's large picture, "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence," is to be returned to the artist, now in Paris, and will be entered for the next *Salon*. It will be remembered that this was one of the pictures offered for the Temple competition in the recent exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts. It is a work of great merit and of many faults, the main trouble being that it was executed apparently under the pressure of haste. Some of the radical defects are inherent in the composition, which was not considered with sufficient deliberation and mature study; but several objectionable features could be remedied by careful repainting.

The seventeenth exhibition of the American Water-Color Society will be opened to the public on Monday next, February 4th, at the galleries of the National Academy of Design in New York. The advance notices in the newspapers speak highly of the general character of the collection, and it is pronounced one of the most attractive and interesting yet brought together. Water-color painting has been a fashion in the world of American art, and like other fashions has passed away more or less completely several times within the past thirty years; but recently a more permanent interest seems to be growing up, giving promise that a distinct

school of American water-color painters may be established, and attain importance comparable to that of the English school, of which the Nottingham Water-Color Society has been the centre. This promise is still somewhat uncertain and nebulous, as between Mr. Winslow Homer's rugged truth-telling and Mr. Henry Farrer's refined delicacy of sentiment there is scope and verge enough for almost any possible development of character.

Mr. Walter, the distinguished connoisseur of Baltimore, who has just now purchased Corot's great masterpiece, entitled "St. Sebastian," was the original purchaser of Meissonier's "Renseignement," now in Mr. Vanderbilt's collection. He recognized it to be, what most artists consider it, the most characteristic and important of this painter's productions, it being the master's own verdict to the same effect that induced Mr. Vanderbilt to purchase it. Having fully determined to buy the picture, then receiving its last touches, Mr. Walter was still lingering momentarily on so important a transaction, when the banker from whom Mr. Vanderbilt bought suddenly stepped in and carried off the prize.

REVIEWS.

DR. TAYLOR'S ACCOUNT OF THE ALPHABET.*

TAYLOR'S "Words and Places," published twenty years ago, established the author's name as an authority in philological science. His later works, "Etruscan Researches," "Etruscan Languages," and "Greeks and Goths: A Study on the Runes," increased his fame as a scholar of profound research and clear expression. His latest book, on "The Alphabet," is the first history of the subject, embracing in its wide reach of learning many important discoveries that fully entitle the author to a high place among modern philologists. Of this class of questions entitling it to the attention of scholars, are the account of the origin of the Indian writing, of the Runes, of the Glagolitic, of the Irish uncial, of the affiliation of the South Semitic scripts, of the additional letters of the Greek alphabet, of the Greek sibilants, of the relations of the Italic and Hellenic alphabets, and of the origin of the Arabic numerals. These and other such subjects are, of course, intended only for scholars of profound learning, and are matters better fitted for discussion in academic journals than in a popular paper. Their mere mention here may, however, serve to call the book to the attention of that large and growing class of philological students to whom Taylor's earlier writings are already known. The alphabet is, however, a subject in which all are interested; and so full is its story of salient points of interest that either Dr. Taylor himself or some equally competent hand should prepare from the pages of his learned volumes a hand-book of easy reference for readers of all classes.

The discovery of the alphabet is at once the triumph, the instrument and the register of the progress of our race. The oldest abecedarium in existence is a child's alphabet on a little ink-bottle of black ware found on the site of Cere, one of the oldest of the Greek settlements in Central Italy, certainly older than the end of the sixth century B. C. The Phœnician alphabet has been reconstructed from several hundred inscriptions. The "Moabite Stone" has yielded the honor of being the most ancient of alphabetic records to the bronze plates found in Lebanon in 1872, fixed as of the tenth or eleventh century, and therefore the earliest extant monuments of the Semitic alphabet. The lions of Nineveh and an inscribed scarab found at Khorsabad have furnished other early alphabets; while scarabs and cylinders, seals and gems, from Babylon and Nineveh, with some inscriptions, are the scanty records of the first epoch of the Phœnician alphabet. For the second period, a sarcophagus found in 1855, with an inscription of twenty-two lines, has tasked the skill of more than forty of the most eminent Semitic scholars of the day, and the literature connected with it is overwhelming. An unbroken series of coins extending over seven centuries from 522 B. C. to 153 A. D., Hebrew engraved gems, the Siloam inscription discovered in Jerusalem in 1880, early Jewish coins, have each and all found special students whose successive progress is fully detailed by Taylor. The Aramean alphabet lived only for seven or eight centuries; but from it sprang the scripts of the five great faiths of Asia and the three great literary alphabets of the East. Nineveh and its public records supply most curious revelations of the social life and commercial transactions of those primitive times. Loans, leases, notes, sales of houses, slaves, etc., all dated, show the development of the alphabet. The earliest Egyptian inscriptions show what the alphabet was there in the reign of Xerxes. Fragments on stone preserved in old Roman walls in Great Britain, Spain, France and Jerusalem, all supply early alphabets.

Alphabets have been affected by religious controversies, spread by missionaries, and preserved in distant regions by holy faith, in spite of persecution and perversion. The Arabic alphabet, next in importance after the great Latin alphabet, followed in eighty years the widespread religion of Mohammed; and now the few Englishmen who can read and speak it are astonished to learn that it is collaterally related to our own alphabet and that both can be traced back to the same primitive Phœnician source. In doing this Dr. Taylor tells the curious story of the historical forgery on the great mosque at Jerusalem, itself one of the best proofs of the utility of philological research. Greece alone had forty local alphabets, reduced by careful study to about half a dozen generic

groups, characterized by certain common local features and also by political connection.

Of the oldest "a, b, c's" found in Italy, several were scribbled by school-boys on Pompeian walls, six in Greek, four in Oscan, four in Latin; others were scratched on children's cups, buried with them in their graves, or cut or painted for practice on unused portions of mortuary slabs. The earliest was found as late as 1882, a plain vase of black ware with an Etruscan inscription and a syllabary or spelling exercise, and the Greek alphabet twice repeated. The next oldest and most complete was found in 1836, the alphabet and primer of a child in whose tomb it must have lain for twenty-five centuries.

The causes that led to the use of Roman instead of German letters in our English books may well be read with profit by those of us who enjoy with Taylor the belief that German in its old form is trying alike to eyes and tempers. The prospect of the establishment of a single and stable uniform alphabet among all civilized nations is accepted by Dr. Taylor, and fortunately he believes that it will use the best book-hand the world has ever seen,—clear, clean, Roman type. The introduction of cast-metal types, by arresting the ceaseless process of change in alphabetic evolution, has proved to be the most important event in the history of the alphabet. The doctrine of evolution is helping to solve the questions suggested by its study; for alphabetical changes are never accidental or arbitrary, but always the result of fixed laws. The law of least effort brings about the attrition of letters; they become less and less intelligible, until at last the law of inefficiency comes into play, and regeneration ensues, with survival of the fittest. Stone, wood, metal, clay, wax, palm-leaves, bark, parchment, papyrus, paper; each material used gives a special character to the script produced on it, and so does the graphic implement used to make letters, be it chisel, brush, reed, stile or quill. All these and other such important elements in the rise, growth, decay or preservation, spread and establishment, of alphabets, are duly studied and carefully discussed, with a fulness of learning and a clearness of expression that are in strong contrast to the tone too frequent in recent philology.

For its tone and temper, as well as for its merits of substance as well as of form, Taylor's "Alphabet" is a book of extraordinary value, and its interest is of a kind that may well heighten respect for and love of real scholarship.

BIBLICAL STUDY: ITS PRINCIPLES, METHODS AND HISTORY. By Charles A. Briggs, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1883.

Dr. Briggs in his opening sentence declares that "Biblical study is the most important of all studies; for it is a study of the Word of God, which contains a divine revelation of redemption to the world." And he goes on to declare it to be the most extensive, the most profound, the most attractive, of all studies. This high ground he maintains throughout his work. Yet he is far from being a Bibliolater; his most vigorous paragraphs are directed against the mistaken zeal and officiousness of self-constituted guardians of the sacred work, who repel others from its study. Dr. Briggs is a firm believer in the authenticity of the canonical books as given in our English Bible, yet he maintains in its most pronounced form the absolute right of private judgment.

The chapters he devotes to the criticism of the Bible, the canon, the text, and finally the higher criticism, are the work of a master, thoroughly informed on all points of the discussion, fully persuaded in his own mind, and able to answer objections from whatever quarter. He takes the position of the Reformers that the divine authority of the Scriptures is self-evidencing; that only when the inspiration of the various books is proved by their internal divine testimony given to the heart of man, is their canonicity assured, however probable it may be rendered by external testimony. He shows that it is futile to attempt to establish the canon by tradition, whether of Jewish rabbis or Church fathers, and maintains the superiority on this point of the "Westminster Confession of Faith" to the "Thirty-Nine Articles." That noble "Confession," which won from Dean Stanley a just tribute of praise, in one of its noblest paragraphs thus marks the ascending scale of evidence that the Scriptures are the word of God: (1) The external evidence,—the testimony of the Church; (2) the internal evidence of the Scriptures themselves; (3) the testimony of the Holy Spirit in the heart. Against Protestant scholastics, who as a defence of their laboriously-constructed doctrinal system adhere tenaciously to a traditional canon, a traditional text, and the theory of verbal inspiration, Dr. Briggs maintains the essential principle of Protestantism,—the right of private judgment. This, once admitted, must reach not only the doctrines but the source of the doctrines.

Of higher criticism, the history of which is briefly but clearly given in fifty pages of this book, Dr. Briggs has no fear; though the majority of scholars who have been engaged in such researches have been more or less rationalistic, the only questions for true men are: (1) "What are the facts of the case?" and (2) "Do the theories account for the facts?"

The chapter on "The Interpretation of Scripture," occupying seventy pages, is of similar excellence, combining true reverence with manly freedom. After a definition of interpretation as involving understanding, meditation and appropriation, or, as old writers put it, "*oratio, meditatio, tentatio*," the subject is treated historically from the early rabbinical schools to the present day. Dr. Briggs takes the ground of the Puritans and the Westminster divines, though not as it has often been misunderstood and misrepresented by those who claim to be the direct inheritors of that system. Rightly understood, the Reformers discarded reliance on the analogy of faith or other external rules. They required no twisting of

* "The Alphabet: An Account of the Origin and Development of Letters." By Isaac Taylor, M. A., LL. D. In Two Vols. Vol. I., "Semitic Alphabets," pp. 358; Vol. II., "Aryan Alphabets," pp. 398. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., 1883.

texts of Scripture to fit a predetermined, inflexible system of belief. They sought to interpret the Bible by itself, the more obscure parts by the plainer, seeking in all the light of Christ, who is the very centre of its revelation. For an example of the true Puritan method, take Francis Taylor, a member of the Westminster Assembly, who states his interpretation to be (1) grammatical, (2) rhetorical, (3) logical, (4) theological. With this compare Dr. Briggs's fuller method, which he describes as (1) grammatical, (2) logical and rhetorical, (3) historical, (4) comparative, (5) making use of the literature of interpretation, (6) doctrinal, (7) practical.

Dr. Briggs's closing chapter appropriately and glowingly depicts "The Scriptures as a Means of Grace." To the main work he has added a valuable catalogue of books of reference for Biblical study, and there are also three full indexes (to Scripture texts, topics, and books and authors), prepared by Rev. C. R. Gillett. The whole work is in the highest degree creditable to American Biblical scholarship, and we trust will do much to extend Biblical study.

J. P. LAMBERTON.

THEOLOGY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. By Dr. Gustav Friedrich Oehler.

A Revision of the Translation in "Clark's Foreign Theological Library," with the Additions of the Second German Edition, an Introduction and Notes, by Professor George E. Day, of Yale College. Pp. xix-594. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

Oehler's work on the theology of the Old Testament has taken rank as one of the best books in this field that the careful and laborious scholarship of Germany has produced. With those who think the latest novelty in conjecture the most scientific result of criticism, the book will not find much favor. The author had gone to his account before the attempt of Duhm, Kuenen and Wellhausen to overthrow all the accepted results of study in this province; but had he lived to become acquainted with their labors he probably would have found little or nothing in them to modify the conclusions he had reached. Not that Oehler was an obscurantist or a blind conservative. On the contrary, he represented the best traditions of the school of Bengel as preserved in the Württemberg Church, and was hospitable to new ideas or suggestions from any quarter. But he had a solid respect for the documents of historical study in which the new school is signally lacking. He knew, as De Wette long ago insisted, that the very possibility of a history must depend on the trustworthiness of the records which have reached us, and that a sweeping negation of the authenticity of the earlier Hebrew literature and the traditions it embodies must lead, not to the smart reconstructions of the story to which the new critics treat us, but to a frank admission that we know nothing at all about the circumstances in which the Jewish nation took its historical beginnings.

His work is the result of studies carried on for many years; indeed, we may say through his whole life as a professor at Tübingen. It was preceded by several minor works on various topics which are branches of the main subject. It is much more than a treatise on Old Testament theology in the ordinary sense we put those words. It is a kind of encyclopædia of the Old Testament, in which the history, the literature, the institutions and the opinions of the Hebrew nation are discussed in some detail and always from the standpoint of a Christian theologian. After a preliminary discussion of the proper character and history of the science, the author proceeds to the discussion of the subject in an historical order under three heads: (1) Mosaism, including the scanty facts known about the pre-Mosaic period; (2) prophetism, from the time of the Judges to the close of the Canon; (3) Old Testament wisdom, as exhibited in the writings ascribed to Solomon and in the Book of Job, a development of Hebrew thought parallel with but distinct from the teaching of the prophets. We must protest once more against this classification of Job. The book is distinctly not Jewish, but Edomitic, and with the closing chapters of the Book of Proverbs constitutes all that remains to us of what may have been a large and valuable literature. The chapters of the Book of Numbers which relate to Balaam, and which seem to constitute a literary whole by themselves, may be taken as parts of a closely-related literature.

We cannot enter upon details of the discussion; but neither can we withhold our tribute of praise from the American editor for the admirable manner in which he has done his part of the work. In dealing with any of the translations from the German published by the Messrs. Clark, it is necessary to proceed with much caution. As a rule, they are made by persons who have a very limited knowledge of the resources of the two languages, and in some cases are little better than travesties of the works they profess to reproduce. The version of Nitzsch's "System of Theology" made by Rev. Mr. Montgomery was perhaps the finest specimen of presumptuous ignorance in the series, and Archdeacon Hare did well to warn English readers that his friend Nitzsch must not be held responsible for the absurdities it contained. Professor Day has submitted the work of the Scotch translator to a careful revision, he has added valuable matter from the last edition of the original, and he has supplemented the work by notes of his own which give the still later results, both of sound investigation and of critical speculation. The book is well printed and strongly bound, and is remarkably cheap at three dollars.

ENGLISH LYRICS. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1884.

The aim of this little volume, the preface tells us, is "to present the perfection of English lyrics, by whomsoever written, between the dates selected" (1503 to 1849). This, of course, is compressing much in little; but an economy of space which excludes Burns is misplaced, as he is

surely English enough and lyric enough not to be wholly forgotten. There is the usual series of early English lyrics, from Wyatt through Raleigh, Sidney, Shakespeare, Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Herrick, Suckling and Lovelace (and these are very well chosen), including many minor lyric poets, to Blake, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley and Keats. Though a collection of this kind must be limited, we specially regret the Marquis of Montrose's charming "I'll never love thee more," which might have been substituted with advantage for some others that have been given a place. Tastes are, of course, various; but it will continue a matter of surprise to some people that Scott's "Ah! County Guy, the hour is nigh," should persistently find a place in such collections, and the same author's "Cornach" be omitted. The selections from Shelley are only applicable on the principle of avoiding the perfect specimens of his shorter lyrics which such collections usually contain. Nor is it with the view of "preserving the most perfect lyrics" that Peacock should have five poems and Keats only two, though those two are choice; but space might have been found for the exquisite lines, "In Devonshire," where there's—

"A wild wood,
A mild hood,
For the sheep on the lea o' the down;
When the golden furze,
With its thin green spurs,
Doth catch at the maiden's gown."

When one's particular grievances have been expressed, it remains a very attractive little volume, though falling very short of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" in the delicate choice of the verses; but that is so perfect in selection that any variation almost involves inferiority.

LEGISLATION ON INSANITY. A Collection of All the Lunacy Laws of the States and Territories of the United States to the Year 1883, Inclusive; also, the Laws of England on Insanity, Legislation in Canada on Private Houses, and Important Portions of the Lunacy Laws of Germany, France, Etc. By George L. Harrison, LL. D., Late President of the Board of Charities of Pennsylvania. Pp. 1,119. Philadelphia: Privately Printed, 1884.

The title-page substantially describes the contents of this volume. The motives which have impelled Mr. Harrison to incur the large expenditure of time and money necessary to publish this compilation, appear in the preface. The long-continued and intelligent interest which Mr. Harrison has taken in the welfare of the insane is well known beyond the limits of Pennsylvania. The work is in reality only the outgrowth of the steps inaugurated by the author towards the practical reform embraced in the legislation of this State in the Act of 1883. That act marks a decided advance in legislation in the care and treatment of the insane. The purpose of the book is to stimulate other Legislatures and other communities to practical action in the same direction. To Mr. Harrison's persistent and urgent labors we owe the groundwork upon which a more enlightened and humane conduct of hospitals may hereafter be secured.

His fundamental point of attack is the complete isolation of the inmates of institutions for the insane from social intercourse with the sane. He would make provision for frequent communication between the hospital and the world outside, especially for stated official visitations by the agents of the State. He would not have the liberty of the citizen jeopardized by the sole judgment of a man because he writes "M. D." after his name; and he holds the "layman" a better judge of the conditions of insanity than the "expert." "The hospital," he declares, "is established for the patients, and not for the officials, professional or lay." He cites several late cases of wrongful detention. He deprecates the tendency of superintendents to keep their wards full for the sake of having them full, and desires that the "chief physician shall not be merely the housekeeper and the financier for five hundred or one thousand boarders."

The wide range of legislation on this subject is apparent when it is reflected that the insane include "the rich and the poor, the befriended and the friendless, the curable and the incurable, the quiet and the violent, the gentle monomaniac and the raving madman, the harmless and the homicidal, the simply deranged and the utterly demented, the innocent and the criminal." They should be taken care of mainly by the State, and placed in the charge of the most skilful superintendents, to be men not only of the most thorough medical training as specialists, "but of the best common sense and administrative ability, of humane instincts, and of large and ripe experience." Unguarded and indiscriminate visiting, which might be injurious to patients and derange the administration, is to be avoided. On the other hand, Mr. Harrison startles us with his opinion that "the social experiences of the inmates of almost all hospitals for the insane are of a nature to induce insanity where it does not exist, to intensify it where it does, and to drag down to irremediable madness the unhappy victims of such companionship as they are consigned to in these institutions." Care must likewise be taken to guard against the incarceration of perfectly sane and innocent persons, "through the motion of relatives or guardians, and the incompetence or collusion of (so called,) physicians."

These and other grounds are to be covered in the legislation now enacted and to be enacted. It is a large and difficult topic. Public interest has been aroused, and it would seem as if it might become widespread and official. Certainly, the volume of Mr. Harrison will con-

tribute to that result. The preface contains a short and very significant discourse which must find judicious interpreters and possibly provoke some dissent. * * *

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. TOWNSEND MACCOUN, of New York and Chicago, urges the adoption of a new system of graded discounts to the trade, which he believes to be a true basis of sales. It is substantially as follows: "After publication one volume or more, and less than five, 25 per cent.; five volumes or more, and less than ten, 33 1/3 per cent.; ten volumes or more, and less than twenty-five, 40 per cent.; twenty-five volumes or more, and less than fifty, 40 and 5 per cent.; fifty volumes or more, and less than one hundred, 40 and 10 per cent.; one hundred volumes or over, 50 per cent."

Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have issued a compact little volume (pp. 268, \$0.25,) giving a "Catalogue of American and British Law-Books, Classified According to Their Recognized Legal Titles." It has also an index of authors, and a large amount of special information useful to members of the legal profession.

The *Literary News* has widened its field of usefulness by adding a new department, devoted to "Literature for the Young." It is under the editorship of Miss Hewins, of the Hartford Library Association, who has for the past year been editor of a department of literature for the young in the *Library Journal*, which is now transferred to the *Literary News*.—An edition of Professor Alexander F. Mitchell's recent work, "The Westminster Assembly: Its History and Standards," will soon be gotten out by the Presbyterian Board of Publication.

The January number of *The Antiquary* has the first instalment of what promises to be a valuable series of papers on "The History and Development of the House," by Henry B. Wheatley, F. S. A. In other respects the number is readable, and the departments of reviews, society meetings, etc., are almost exceptionally full and interesting.—*The Book-Buyer*, published by the Messrs. Scribner for the ten years ending 1877, will be revived on February 1st, even to the London letter from Mr. Charles Welford.—Mr. Henry George's new book, to be called "Social Problems," excites the book world in advance. "Progress and Poverty" was, from the selling point of view, one of the greatest successes on record.

Miss Elaine Goodale, the elder of the Sky Farm poets, has become one of the teachers of the Indians at the Hampton School.—Frank R. Stockton is spending the winter at Montreux, on Lake Geneva. He expects to return to the United States in the coming summer.—Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine has begun in the New York *Sun* a series of critical and expository articles on Mr. Matthew Arnold.—Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. are about to bring out a little book for tired and depressed housewives, called "Co-operative Housekeeping."—"Occident and Orient" is the title of the collection of discourses by Rev. Joseph Cook which will shortly be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Canon Liddon is making satisfactory progress with his "Life of Dr. Pusey;" important missing letters have been discovered.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in noting that Trollope's "Autobiography" has been reprinted in America as a ten-cent book, declares: "But it is possible also to procure cheap books in England; for instance, a volume—printed in small type, it is true,—containing 'Ernest Maltravers,' 'Alice,' 'Charles O'Malley,' 'Jack Brag,' 'A Shabby-Genteel Story,' 'The Hoggarty Diamond,' and fifty-five stories by Dickens, Jerrold, Paul de Kock, and so on, is published by Mr. Dicks for one shilling, sixpence, accompanied by the original illustrations."—"The Bible in 'Waverley'" is the title of a book now in press by Mr. Nicholas Dickson, of Glasgow, treating of the use made of the Scriptures by Sir Walter Scott in his novels.

A volume of George Eliot's essays, containing all that she was willing should be published, has been issued by Blackwood.—A general history of music by Mr. J. F. Rowbotham, on which the writer has been engaged for many years, is about to be published by subscription.—There has been a notable reduction in the price of the first edition of Dickens's works, the demand having brought into market in England a large number of copies.—Mr. F. B. Gummere, in an article on "The English Dative-Nominative of the Personal Pronoun," in the *American Journal of Philology*, defends the use by the Quakers of "thee" as a nominative, as being a survival rather than a solecism.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* hears that Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton is to be the next president of Princeton.—Macmillan's success with American novels has induced them to publish another, this time anonymously. The name of the story is "Bethesda," and it will be published here in one volume simultaneously with its publication in London in three.—Dr. Robertson Smith has nearly completed a brief commentary on the Book of Genesis. He has been contemplating the preparation of a popular commentary on the Old Testament from the critical point of view.—Professor Kuenen, the famous Dutch critic, has nearly completed a thorough revision of his introduction to the Old Testament. This great work has never been translated into English, but part of it has appeared in French.

The author of "Arius the Libyan" has written a long novel which will be published in *The Continent*.—Mr. F. J. Stinson has acknowledged the authorship of the novel of "Guernedale," purporting to be by

"J. S. of Dale."—Mr. C. A. M. Fennell, of Cambridge, England, invites voluntary contributions from America to the "Stanford Dictionary of Anglicized Words and Phrases," which is to be published under his editorship at the Cambridge University Press.—A new serial by Charles Reade, called "A Perilous Secret," will be begun in *Harper's Bazar* about the middle of February.

Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls announce an "American Authors" series, to be issued in their "Standard Library." It will contain new novels by E. E. Hale, G. P. Lathrop, John Habberton, Julian Hawthorne, and others.—The London *Spectator* compliments Mr. Harris very warmly on his "Uncle Remus" books.—Dr. Schliemann's "Troja" is to come out at once from the Harper press. It will have a preface by Professor Sayce, part of which is devoted to a defence of Dr. Schliemann against his critics.—Mr. S. S. Cox is to write a history of the country from the time of Buchanan's Administration. It will be published at Norwich, Conn.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

NOTES ON INGERSOLL. By Rev. A. L. Lambert. Pp. 200. Catholic Publication Society, Buffalo.

TWELVE MONTHS IN AN ENGLISH PRISON. By Susan Willis Fletcher. Pp. 478. \$1.50. Lee & Shepard, Boston. (Philadelphia, E. Claxton & Co.)

BEATRIX RANDOLPH: A STORY. By Julian Hawthorne. Illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. Pp. 280. \$1.50. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

THE DRAMA.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE: MR. BOOTH.

A FEW weeks ago, in noticing the performances of Mr. Henry Irving, we pointed out the existence of certain peculiarities of method which naturally brought him into comparison with Mr. Booth, and to a great extent made each of the tragedians the standard by which to judge of the other. A rehearsing of Mr. Booth, wherein we discover only very slight modifications of style as the outcome of his European tour, has served to confirm this view, and we find it difficult to speak of his renditions without referring continually to those of Mr. Irving in the same parts. There is, indeed, a likeness in likeness which is remarkable. They are both classicists in so far as they stand opposed to the romantic school represented by such actors as Fechter; but they differ in their ideas concerning the real function and legitimate uses of the classic drama. Somebody recently said that Irving is an artist and Booth an actor; and we incline to think that the saying is a succinct and comprehensive statement of the whole question. That is just the difference between them; they start with a similar conception, but diverge in execution at the point where the possibility of pictorial elaboration begins. At this point Mr. Irving compresses his characterization into such proportions as will harmonize with the surroundings; he thinks only of the complete picture, and regards his own part merely as a unit in the composition of that picture. Mr. Booth, on the other hand, sacrifices everything to the strongest possible development of his own part; he presents us with the most perfect portrait of the central personage which he is able to draw, and allows the *tout ensemble* to take care of itself. Mr. Irving has the artist's dainty sense of color and proportion; Mr. Booth comes upon the stage for the sole purpose of acting a part, and he does act it with all the fire of a dramatic genius inherited from a remarkable ancestry.

Take *Shylock*, for example. With Booth everything centres about the Jew; he stands, the commanding figure, amid a multitude of pigmies. If our sympathies are touched in behalf of the merchant, it is only because they are induced by the forcible expression of *Shylock's* hate; and the elegance of *Portia's* plea for mercy becomes simply the foil or background which throws into finer relief the concentrated malice of the Jew. With Irving all is different. *Shylock* is one character—and at times a rather unimportant one,—in a story of Venetian life; *Portia* is the real heroine of the piece, and fixes attention upon herself as the avenging angel, who, having first proffered mercy by showing the avenue for its exercise, passes thence to judgment, and so lets fall the great sword of unswerving justice. It is obvious that two methods so diverse must change the whole effect and meaning of a dramatic work. The moral of "The Merchant of Venice," according to Booth, is found in the tendency of malice to over-reach itself and so lose all. According to Irving, it resides in the exhibition of the long-suffering which finally reaches the point where mercy ceases to season justice.

Again, look at *Hamlet*. Mr. Booth plays the part; Mr. Irving poses it. With the former every incident in that colossal tragedy is made subservient to the consistent development of *Hamlet's* individuality; every scene is the prologue or epilogue to a section of *Hamlet's* life, and we see the steady, silent working out of a scheme of retribution and revenge in the mind of a mature scholar. Mr. Irving depicts for us a boy, immature, irrational, and scarcely weighty enough to influence materially the channels in which the action runs; a young fellow, very impressionable so far as the opposite sex is concerned, and with a tendency to strike æsthetic attitudes upon small provocation. The contrast is marked throughout,—nowhere more so than at the close of the tragedy, where Booth leaves so profound an impression in pronouncing those pregnant words, "The rest is silence," while Irving flutters about it in a sort of beatific ecstasy which recalls the apotheosis of *Marguerite*.

As already intimated, Mr. Booth shows little change in manner as the result of his labors in Europe. It is evident that his methods have become crystallized, and that no further experiences or observation of other schools can now affect him, beyond, perhaps, a slight modification of pronounced peculiarities. His voice, the huskiness of whose quality always militated against his more vigorous characterizations, has not improved; nor, on the other hand, has the ease of his stage presence deteriorated; he remains as nearly as may be on the same level of execution as when he left America, and gives no evidence of having been spoiled by English and German praise, or of having been inveigled into the mazes of melodrama. With the exception of "The Fool's Revenge," there is nothing in his *répertoire* which can be called melodramatic; and that play, following so closely as it does the splendid original,—Victor Hugo's "*Le Roi S'Amuse*,"—deserves to take rank with the Shakespearean and other works which have passed into the position of classics. In its way, Mr. Booth's *Bertuccio* is unsurpassed by anything he has done; the emotional intensity of the last act is painful by reason of its reality, and leaves an impression more lasting, perhaps, than any of his characterizations. We have not space to speak of Mr. Booth's *Macbeth* or *Iago*, but the parts are so familiar to Philadelphia audiences that a statement of their unaltered rendition is, perhaps, all that needs to be said. The support is generally poor.

MUSIC.

THE fourth of the Thomas symphony concerts was attended by a far larger audience than any of its forerunners during this season. Whether this was owing to the programme, which, with the single exception of Esser's orchestral arrangement of Bach's organ *toccata* in F, consisted of works which are not alone easily comprehended but have been frequently heard here, or to an increasing appreciation on the part of the public of the great value of these performances, remains to be seen. If, as we sincerely trust, the latter be the true explanation, the remaining two concerts of the series will go far to aid Mrs. Gillespie in finding her reckoning in a venture by which she has done a real service to music-loving Philadelphians. When it shall have become an assured fact that a Thomas concert will always draw a large and appreciative audience, it will be in order to ask that the orchestra be strengthened in numbers. No exception can be taken to its performances as regards precision of attack or delicacy of treatment, but it is now and then hardly satisfactory as to sonority; not mere noise, but the rich effects that in so large a building as our Academy of Music are not attainable, except with a fuller orchestra. Those of our readers who have attended the concerts of the New York Philharmonic Society, in which Mr. Thomas leads an orchestra of one hundred and twenty musicians, will readily understand to what we allude. A passage for the violins may be given just as well by a dozen players as by three score; but, other things being equal, there will in the latter instance be a noticeable change in the quality of tone produced,—indescribable, perhaps, but not the less easily recognized.

To return to the programme, in which Beethoven's fourth symphony followed the Bach *toccata*, thus completing the first part; after an all too short intermission came Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer-Night's Dream,"—overture, *notturno*, *scherzo*, *intermezzo*, wedding march, solos, choruses, and all. With all deference to Mr. Thomas's skill as an arranger of programmes, we think the Mendelssohn music would have been more effective if heard before the symphony, or else as the last number on the programme, in which case the selections from Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust" might have preceded it. As it was, the overture failed of the effect it usually produces, and neither leader nor band seemed especially interested in the work in hand. In the *scherzo*, however, the audience was fairly under the spell of Mendelssohn's graceful muse. The playing of this most captivating movement was perfection itself; the simple yet delightful choral numbers, the dreamy *notturno*, and the *intermezzo*, each full of a beauty all its own, were thoroughly enjoyed. Although, excepting the choruses, all of it had been heard here before, it was a novelty to find so much of the music to "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" on one programme. For the next concert of the series (February 5th,) we are promised Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, and Mr. Rafael Joseffy will play Beethoven's *concerto* in G.

The Cecilian Society (Mr. M. H. Cross, leader,) will sing Haydn's oratorio of "The Seasons" at their first regular concert of the season, to be given at the Academy of Music, February 7th. The soloists engaged are Mrs. Emma Dexter (soprano), Mr. George A. Knorr (tenor), and Mr. Tom Law (basso). To the present generation of concert-goers, "The Seasons" will seem a novelty. The Cecilian chorus (now reported to number five hundred voices,) will have the assistance of the Germania Orchestra.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—Furious gales raged throughout Great Britain several days during the past week, culminating on the 27th ult., occasioning the loss of many lives and destroying quantities of shipping and other property. The *Junio*, bound from Liverpool for Calcutta, foundered in the Mersey. All hands, numbering twenty-five, were lost. The breakwater at Port Erin, Isle of Man, the construction of which cost three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was entirely destroyed.

General Lord Wolseley, at a banquet on the 27th ult., declared that the British army is more effective to-day than it was before the Crimean War. England, he said, has never had an army more worthy of the nation.—An explosion occurred on the 27th ult. in a colliery in the Rhondda Valley, Wales, killing eleven persons. A rescuing party of three men, including the manager, who subsequently descended into the mine, were also killed.—It is proposed to create a Ministry of Imperial Police in Russia, under the direction of General Tcherevoff, which shall deal especially with internal politics. It is thought that either General Ostrofsky or General Kutchaloff will be the successor of Count Tolstoi as Minister of the Interior.—The Lower House of the Austrian *Reichsrath*, discussing a motion declaring the German tongue the State language, rejected the order of the day of the committee to which the matter was referred. The motion is thus virtually negated.—The French extraordinary budget, with the exception of the proposed credit of three million francs for constructing railways in Senegal, has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 418 to 18, and the Senate has unanimously adopted it as passed by the Chamber of Deputies.—The Porte has decided to refrain from asking the powers to solve the Egyptian problem, and has instructed Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, to negotiate informally with Earl Granville.—General Gordon, his military secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and the new Sultan of Darfour, started for Khartoum on the 28th ult. General Gordon has had one hundred thousand pounds sterling placed at his disposal for military purposes. Telegraphic communication with Khartoum has been restored.—Mr. James O'Kelly, member of Parliament for Roscommon, has gone to the Soudan as a correspondent of the London *Daily News*, to take the place of Edmund O'Donovan, who perished with the expedition of Hicks Pasha.—The steamers recently sent to clear the Blue Nile have failed of their purpose. They were attacked by the rebels with great fury. The latter waded out to the attack, and were only repulsed after eighty rockets had been fired into their ranks and after they had suffered heavy loss. El Mahdi left El Beid ten days ago. His destination is unknown. He has thirty-seven thousand men, and plenty of ammunition and Krupp guns.—The Egyptian Government has borrowed nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling from Baron Rothschild for six months, at six per cent.—The Marquis de Molino has been appointed Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican.—Permission to erect a monument to Luther at Riga has been refused by the Russian authorities.

DOMESTIC.—The State penitentiary at Stillwater, Minn., was burned on the night of the 25th ult. All the convicts, more than three hundred in number, were rescued, chained together, and taken to places of security.—Earthquake waves were noted by the instruments of the astronomical observatory at San Francisco on the 25th ult. The oscillations began at twenty-four minutes past seven o'clock, and continued for twenty minutes.—It is reported that the fence-cutters in Burnet County, Texas, are destroying fences by wholesale, and threaten personal violence, if they are put up again. It is also said that several respectable citizens have been ordered to leave the county, under penalty of death.—On the night of November 11th, 1882, Mrs. Thomas Groves, while walking in Rochester, N. Y., fell into a sewer excavation, and suffered injuries to her spine which necessitated medical treatment of the most heroic and agonizing character. She sued the city, and on the 26th ult. the jury awarded her nineteen thousand dollars.—A steady rain fell during the 26th and 27th ults. throughout the middle section of California. This greatly improves the prospects of the grain crop. The fruit crop of Southern California is expected to be the best ever gathered.—The members from Ontario supporting the Dominion Government have decided not to ask for a change of the present duty on wheat. Some time ago, the Millers' Association of Ontario asked that the duty be reduced from fifteen to seven and a half cents per bushel.—Mrs. Mary Hopkins, a boarding-house keeper at Youngstown, O., was fined fifty dollars on the 26th ult., for opening a letter addressed to one of her female boarders.—It appears from an official report that the total revenue of the Dominion of Canada from July 1st, 1882, to January 20th, 1883, was \$19,981,368, and for the same period in 1883 and 1884 \$17,869,137,—a decrease of \$2,112,231. The expenditures for the first-named period were \$15,421,657, and for the second \$16,406,869,—an increase of \$985,212. Chief Justice Waite formally announced on the 28th ult. that the Supreme Court of the United States would take a recess from February 4th until March 3d.—The resignation of John C. New as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was received in Washington on the 28th ult. The Indiana Congressmen met the same evening, and decided to recommend as Mr. New's successor A. D. Lynch, of Indianapolis.—A deputation from the Manufacturers' and Millers' Association of Ontario on the 28th ult. presented a memorial to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, asking that the American-patent system be adopted in its entirety in Canada.—"The New England Cremation Society" was organized in Boston, on the 28th ult., by a number of persons of both sexes. Nathan Appleton, Dr. Charles A. Holt, and Mrs. Emily J. F. Newhall, were appointed to draft a plan of organization and by-laws.—A telegram from Matamoros reports that the Rev. Father Damazo Soto, of Concordia, State of Vera Cruz, has discovered the key to the Aztec writings.—Montreal capitalists who are interested in the coal mines of Nova Scotia are about to take measures to increase the output. It is said that the deposits are capable of yielding annually five hundred thousand tons.—The New York Court of Appeals has decided that the law prohibiting the manufacture of cigars by inhabitants of tenement houses is unconstitutional.—The majority of the committee on street railroads of the Massachusetts Legislature will report a bill for an elevated railroad to run from Boston to Cambridge.

DEATHS.—Alexander McKim, a prominent banker of Baltimore, died on the 26th ult.—Francis Byrne, a well-known lawyer of New York, died on the 26th ult., aged 62.—Charles Barton, a silk manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., died in Boston on the 26th ult., aged 65.—Hon. Joseph Bond, who was the first representative in Congress from Wisconsin after its admission to the Union as a State, died near Waukesha on the 26th ult., aged 83.—Colonel John A. Ferry, who was on General Dumont's staff during the War of the Rebellion, died in Indianapolis on the 27th ult.—Hon. John Letcher, who had been Congressman and Governor of Virginia, died at Lexington, in that State, on the 27th ult., aged 73.—Professor Klinkerfuss, the German astronomer, committed suicide in the

observatory at Göttingen on the 28th ult. —Hon. E. W. M. Mackey, member of Congress from the Charleston, S. C., district, died in Washington on the 28th ult., aged 38. —Samuel M. Painter, a well-known citizen and politician of Pennsylvania, died in West Chester on the 29th ult., aged 75. —Augustin Alexander Dumont, the French sculptor, died in Paris on the 29th ult., aged 83. —Auguste Leloir, the French artist, died in Paris on the 29th ult., aged 73.

DRIFT.

—Of the American ships on the ocean, nearly all of which are sailing vessels and constructed of wood, the greater part were built in Maine. By the last report (for 1883,) of the commerce and navigation of the United States, there were 372 ships in the ocean trade bearing the American flag, of which 253 were from Maine yards and 119 from those of other States. There are now 530 American-built ships on the ocean, of which 158 are under foreign flags. They were built as follows: Maine, 319; Massachusetts, 144; New York, 23; New Hampshire, 15; Connecticut, 12; all other States, 17. The 158 American-built ships that have passed to the control of foreign owners are divided among the different nationalities as follows: Germany, 82; Norway and Sweden, 35; Great Britain, 22; Holland, 4; Austria, 3; all other nations, 12.

—A new point in divorce law has been raised by a decision of Judge Shepherd of Chicago, which threatens to put a stop to the immigration of low women to that metropolis. He holds that where the husband's residence is there legally the wife's is also, and that women who want to escape out of wedded bliss into single blessedness must go to the courts in the districts where their husbands have their legal residence. This is a new point in Chicago, where the applicants for the benefits of Chicago's famous facilities for securing release from marital bonds have been having things their own way, year after year. If this decision is sustained by the highest court, it will have a serious social effect on the life of transient Chicago. Under the practice which has prevailed, anyone, whether man or woman, who was able to make out a case for divorce, could get it by complying with the requirements of the statute that he or she should have "resided in the State one whole year." Judge Shepherd's decision closes the Illinois courts to the wives of men who live in other States.

—In England the estates of persons dying intestate, without known next of kin, pass into the hands of the Government. A Parliamentary return recently issued shows that in 1882 the amount thus passing into its hands was \$686,343, and after divers payments for various purposes the amount remaining in its hands at the end of 1882 was \$1,297,688. This amount, however, is only held in trust till legitimate claimants appear, and when these establish it's claims the amount is paid over to them. In 1880 nearly a million dollars were paid to five persons who established their claim on the estate of a lady who died intestate in 1871. They were absent from the country when their relative died.

—The winter resorts in the South of France and Italy are full of visitors, and the weather is reported to have been lovely.

—The Santa Barbara (Cal.) volcano is described by the Santa Maria Times. The mountain is apparently composed of chalk rock which on the outside is very broken, and crumbles and rolls beneath the feet. The fires seem to rage all underneath, and in many places an excavation made with a common hoe will expose fragments of rocks glowing with intense heat. The heavy rains of last month only added fuel to the fire, and there is no way of stopping it, until it has burned up the supply of asphaltum. In two or three places, the boiling and seething asphaltum can be seen through the openings in the rocks.

—The official report on the earthquake at Ischia fixes the number of persons killed at 2,313 and of the seriously wounded at 762.

—Immigration is a prominent topic of conversation in the Argentine Republic, for which it promises to do much. Last November, close upon nine thousand immigrants and passengers landed at Buenos Ayres, and the arrivals of the eleven months then ended foisted up sixty-five thousand, while for the whole year seventy-five thousand were promised. This is the largest number ever known to arrive. "Half Italy," says a correspondent, "is emigrating to the Plata, and the class of emigrants is much superior to those of former years. About thirty per cent. of the new arrivals are young women,—a healthy feature in immigration."

—In compliance with a new law of Georgia, Governor McDaniel has issued a proclamation notifying every steam and street-car railroad company to file in the Secretary of State's office within twenty days a copy of their charter and a list of their officers, under penalty of five hundred dollars for non-compliance.

—A missionary priest, Rev. John F. Malo, arrived a few days since in Chicago, with thirty-nine half-breed Chippewa Indian children, ranging from nine to fifteen years of age, who are to be educated to be missionaries. Twelve of them are boys, who are to be sent to the Christian Brothers' School near Chicago. The girls will enter the school of the Lady of the Good Shepherd in Milwaukee. The general Government gives them one hundred and sixty-seven dollars each annually. The full-blooded Indian mothers would not assent to Father Malo's taking their children, and the only full-blooded child that started sprang out of the sleigh and ran back.

—It is claimed that French is better adopted to ordinary business and speech than English. In English we blurt "I want" first, which is superfluous, as our demanding posture and questioning gaze express that without a word being said. Of course, we "want;" but not until the last word drops from our lips does the mind of the person we address get the least idea of what we want. "I want some black silk," we say. In French it would be: "Silk black, have you any?" The first word sets the other's mind intelligently at work to serve us, and so time is saved.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH TO GO AS IT CAME, YOU ARE OFTEN LAYING the foundation for some pulmonary or bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure all stubborn coughs and relieve any anxiety as to dangerous consequences.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, January 31.

NOTHING has made so much stir in financial circles as the operation, announced on Saturday, by which parties in this city and New York, including the Drexel firms and Mr. Gould, turned in to help the Oregon Transcontinental and Northern Pacific. The "exact facts" of the operation, as stated by the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, are that the Oregon and Transcontinental Co. sold to the syndicate ten thousand shares of Oregon R. and N. stock at 75, thirty thousand shares of Northern Pacific preferred at 36, and thirty thousand shares of Northern Pacific common at 16, realizing for the whole \$2,310,000; while the Company also borrowed of the same parties \$1,200,000 on twenty thousand shares of Oregon Railway and Navigation stock, pledged at 60. "There is also outstanding," says the same authority, "an option for a syndicate to take 45,750 shares of each of the three stocks pledged as collateral, the prices to be 100, 50 and 25. Should this option be taken, the control of the Northern Pacific will pass out of the hands of the Oregon and Transcontinental Co." The effect of this operation has been to stop the downward tendency of the Northern Pacifics and their associated stocks, and to put up their prices several dollars per share. It has also given a temporary steadiness to other speculative stocks. Upon securities that have an established reputation it has had less influence, because they were less subject to speculative control and have not been so depressed. As will be seen by the quotations below, prices generally are much higher than a week ago. Money continues very abundant and at low rates.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.		Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.
Penna. R. R.,	58½	58½	Northern Central,	59	58
Phila. and Reading,	27¾	26 13-16	Buff., N. Y. and P.,	9½	9½
Lehigh Nav.,	45¾	44¾	North Penn. R. R.,	67½ bid	67½
Lehigh Valley,	68	66½	United Cos. N. J.,	195	194
North Pac., com.,	22¾	20¾	Phila. and Erie,	16¾ bid	17½
North Pac., pref.,	47½	40¾	New Jersey Cent.,	87½	87½
West Shore, bds.,	54				

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg.,	114¼	114½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	129	
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup.,	114¼	114½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	131	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	123¾	124	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	133	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	123¾	123¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	135	
U. S. 3s, reg.,	100½	101¼	U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	137	

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.		Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.
Central Pacific,	66½	64½	Northwestern, com.,	117½	114¾
Canada Southern,	53¾	49¾	New York Central,	114¾	112¾
Den. and Rio Grande,	21¾	19	Oregon and Trans.,	24½	17½
Delaware and Hud.,	108 asked	105½	Pacific Mail,	46	41½
Del., Lack. and W.,	120¾	115¾	St. Paul,	89¼	86¼
Erie,	26¾	25½	Texas Pacific,	19¾	16
Lake Shore,	98¼	94¾	Union Pacific,	77½	74¾
Louis and Nashville,	47¼	44¾	Wabash,	16½	14½
Michigan Central,	92	89¼	Wabash, preferred,	27	24¾
Missouri Pacific,	89¾	86¾	Western Union,	75	72¾

The stockholders' meeting on Monday last, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, decided by a small majority of shares against the resolution proposing a dividend of three per cent. on the common stock, but in favor of the clause proposing to pay up the arrears of dividends (at the rate of six per cent. a year,) on the preferred stock. The decision apparently has little influence on the quotation of the shares (common,) in the market, but it is commonly regarded as a prudent and conservative policy.

In New York, yesterday, money on call quoted at two per cent. In this city there is, as heretofore, an excess of loanable funds. Call loans are quoted at three and five per cent., and first-class commercial paper at five and six per cent. In New York, prime commercial paper finds ready sale at low rates, double-named paper being given the preference. The quotations are: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, four and one-half and five per cent.; four months' acceptances, five and five and one-half per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, six and seven per cent.

The New York banks on the 26th showed a gain of \$2,194,550 in surplus reserve, making the total \$19,478,775. Their specie stock was \$72,921,300. The Philadelphia banks in their statement for the same date showed an increase in the item of national bank notes of \$26,575, in due from banks of \$189,616, and in due to banks of \$342,464. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$114,275, in reserve of \$348,208, in deposits of \$866,834, and in circulation of \$129,430. The exports of specie from New York last week were \$655,177, and the imports \$303,108. So far this year, the outward movement of specie (chiefly silver,) from that port has been \$1,346,307, and the income \$452,161.

The Reading Railroad reports its net earnings for December (including the New Jersey Central Railroad,) \$779,446, against \$843,783 for the previous December. The net earnings of the New Jersey Central were \$270,294 for December, and the rental \$484,000.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for December reports its net earnings \$37,904.23, against \$85,686.54 in December, 1882. For the year 1883, its net earnings were \$1,438,019.54, against \$1,411,878.74, for 1882,—an increase of \$26,140.80.

The anthracite coal trade is good. Seward's Journal of the 30th says: "We have no novel features to report in the trade, and it can only be said that the anthracite industry is enjoying a season of prosperity which bids fair to be continued throughout the year with any decent management of the business."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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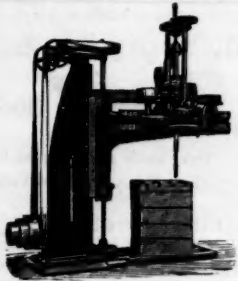
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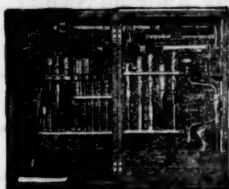
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